The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,038.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage.....£,, 72 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave BOMBAY		Leave Tuticorin	6
,, Ratnagherry	30	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingorla	30	,, Galle	8
,, Carwar	31	,, Negapatam	11
,, Mangalore	Sept. 1	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	2	,, Coconada	15
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Calicut	3	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Beypore	3	,, Gopamlpore	17
,, Cochin	4	,, False Point	18
,, Allepey	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	19

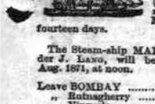
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherris district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,628 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avens, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	22
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Fao	22
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	9	,, Linga	26
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Linga	13	,, Muscat	29
			Oct.
,, Bushire	15	,, Guadur	1
,, Fao	17	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

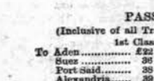
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£25	£17	£11	
Suez	30	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	35	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, half fare.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. SUNDA (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to CHINA at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE s.s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain G. C. Burne, will leave for the above Ports at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, calling at Point de Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage on record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,900 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of FOOCHOW, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 26th August 1871.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 29th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Full parties will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 29th August 1870. BENNETT & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring only to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolourations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of incalculable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Via SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 TO 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
(Corner of Paternoster Row), LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers	
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions	
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness	Stationery	
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books	
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.	
	Ales		

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

LOST or STOLEN, one HALF of GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 100 $\frac{C}{79}$ No. (00407) of the Bombay Circle.

E. THOMAS.

Narbudda Coal and Iron Company's Works, Ghurwara, Central Provinces.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of this Company will be HELD at the Office in Rampart Row on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the following business:—

1st.—The question of the supply of Iron Hoops to the Company.
2nd.—To consider the advisability of reducing the Charges for Pressing.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 11th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the Season 1870-71.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a new Board of Directors, the present Directors being re-eligible, and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 28th August 1871.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1871.
2.—To appoint a Director in the place of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, who retires by rotation.
3.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th instant until after the Meeting.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1871.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. Do.	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA, WILLS' Do.	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' Do.	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb.	1 4	1 8
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb.	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BASS' PALE ALE,

Bottled by Cameron & Saunders.

Supplies of this fine Beer just received in capital condition.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Quarts, in original casks of 4 dozen, per dozen	5 12	6 4
Pints, in original casks of 8 dozen, ,,	3 12	4 0

Extra charge for selection and re-packing, per dozen, Quarts as. 4; Pints as. 2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE IMPROVED TRAVELLER'S READING LAMP.

Lamp and Pedestal,	Two Chimneys,	Pair Scissors,
Enamelled Shade,	Punkah Protector,	Wash Leather,
Clear under Dish,	6 dozen Wicks,	Oil Reservoir,

In strong Japanned case, measuring 12½ by 10 by 9 inches, with hasp and loop for padlock, and stout leather strap and buckle.

Cash Rs. 36; Credit Rs. 40.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LOST, a small, white, thoroughbred BULL TERRIER DOG; ears and tail cut, with small black spot in nearly centre of back. Whoever will bring the same to Colonel CAHUSAC, Marine Lines, will be rewarded.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be les ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

. J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ARTILLERY THEATRE,
COLABA.

A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Colaba purpose giving a

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
AT MORLEY HALL, COLABA,
On TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
(*Wednesday being Staff Night*),
The 29th, and 30th August.

The Performance to commence with the Comedietta, in one Act, by J. P. Woolls, Esq., entitled—

ORANGE BLOSSOMS,

To be followed by AN INTERLUDE.

The whole to conclude with a Farce, in one Act, by J. Oxenford, Esq., entitled—

A FAMILY FAILING.

Prices of Admission as follows:—

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

1st Seats, Rs. 3; 2nd Seats, Re. 1; 3rd Seats, As. 8. Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in uniform, half-price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

ON WEDNESDAY (Staff Night),

Admission by Tickets only, Rs. 3 each, obtainable from the Undersigned, who will forward them by post or by bearer on application. Doors open 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 precisely.

C. F. GLASS, Lieut. R.A., Manager.

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE TOWN HALL,

On TUESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER,

In AID of the FUNDS of the "STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY."

Doors to be opened at 8-30 P.M. The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Committee.

Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.,	W. L. Morcom, Esq.
E. J. Hardcastle, Esq.	A. B. Chalmers, Esq.
Rev. W. Maule.	Sydney Barlow, Esq.
M. Mull, Esq.	Richard L. T. Key, Esq.

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, to be had on application to RICHARD L. T. KEY, Esq., at Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Goods in Packages, weighing not more than Five Bengal Maunds each, are now received at all Stations for Ahmedabad and Stations with thereof. An extra charge of Rupees Five per Ton will be added to the Ordinary Rates for boatage across the Watruck River. On and after the 30th instant, Goods will be conveyed between all Stations at the Ordinary Rate.

Parcels weighing not more than Three Bengal Maunds are now being carried by Passenger Trains at the Parcels Rate.

Passengers are conveyed between Bombay and Ahmedabad in ONE DAY.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 24th August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1871.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per Share, for the Half-year ending 20th June 1871, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 20th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August 1871.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co. (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S MILLS, at Parell, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of September 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1871.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજી ઘા૦ ગોંગાશય રણછોડજી.
i. e. NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney, Gungadas Runchordas,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Mandvee Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Coles Street, Bombay,
23rd August 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26TH AUGUST to 9TH SEPTEMBER 1871 (both days inclusive).

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the year ending 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Thomas H. Moore as a Director in the room of Mr. J. G. Smith, resigned, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. W. G. Hall, who retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The following Resolution will then be proposed as a Special Resolution according to the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and under the power to that effect conferred by section 12 of the same Act:—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional shares, to be called the "New Issue," of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 250 shall be immediately paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 150 per share to the Shareholders of the Company, who shall be entitled to the said shares on making application for the same on or before the 10th day of October next, in the proportion of one such new share to every four shares standing in the name of the Shareholder so applying for the same in the Register Books of the Company on the said 10th day of October next, and the said shares or so many of them as may be so applied for shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders on payment of the sum of Rs. 500 per share as aforesaid. And that any and all the shares of the said "New Issue," which shall not be so applied for, and allotted in manner aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner and at such time as may appear to them best for the interests of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25TH day of AUGUST to the 5TH day of SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1871.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,

BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Bandstand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for G.P.W.I.T.

NOTICES.

SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

ALL

LAST SEASON'S STOCK,

TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8TH AUGUST 1871.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT

TO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Port Canning and Mofussil Press shares at quoted rates. Little doing in other shares.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 28.

Babington, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bangalore.
Parr, Staff Surgeon, British Medical Department, on duty, from Trichinopoly.
Swindley, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 28.

Romer, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave to Ootacamund.
Jayaker, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Gilbert, Captain, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Watts, Captain, 9th Regiment N I, on leave, to Poona.

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—
Bradford, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave.
Hamman, Lieutenant, 21st Fusiliers, on leave.
Barton, Major, 65th Light Infantry, on leave.
Babington, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 26th August, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
28th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Singleton, for 25 days, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 26th August 1871.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examinations in Hindoostani according to the higher standard :—
Captain A. G. Spencer, 64th Foot, (Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief).

With reference to G. G. O. No. 556, 22nd instant, Captain Karelaké is posted to the Bombay District, and directed to join.

Captain W. A. Gillespie, Staff Corps, qualified at Hythe as first class Inspector of Musketry.

Sergeant George Gray, 56th Foot, is appointed Assistant Instructor in Army Signalling, from the 23rd instant.

The following order is confirmed :—
Docimastic Station Order, dated 19th June 1871, directing Staff Surgeon Semple, to assume medical charge of the Lock Hospital, from the 20th idem.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
15th Hussars—Colonel F. W. J. Fitzwygram, to Poona, from 3rd to 24th September 1871, on private affairs.
Captain H. Langtry, to Poona, from 28th August to 30th September 1871, on private affairs.
18th Hussars—Captain F. A. S. Mannock, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Cornet B. D. Harrison, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
8th Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant C. F. Malet, to Taraghur, from 16th to 30th August 1871, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th August 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—
Onde Division Order, dated the 1st July, appointing Assistant Surgeon E. J. Fairland, 21st Hussars, to assume medical charge of that corps, until further orders.
Sirhind Division Order, dated the 21st July, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon T. White, M.B., attached to the 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, to proceed to Rawulpindee for duty in the Pe-hawur Circle.
Meean Meer Station Order, dated the 27th May last, appointing Staff Surgeon J. Munday to the medical charge of head quarters 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, Meean Meer, vice Surgeon T. J. Murphy, M.D.
5th Lancers—Regimental Order, dated the 10th July, appointing Lieutenant C. W. B. Bell to act as Interpreter, in addition to his other duties, as a special case, vice Cornet C. H. V. Garbeit, proceeded on leave, there being no other qualified officer available.
5th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 1st August, making the following temporary arrangements, vice Brevet Major G. V. Fosbery, V.C., officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, nominated to another appointment :—
Captain H. A. Lewes, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Captain T. D. Madden, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.
18th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 29th July, making the following temporary arrangements, vice Brevet Colonel T. A. Carey, officiating Commandant, nominated to another appointment :—
Captain F. Allen, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.
Captain H. DeBrett, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Captain J. F. FitzG. Cologan, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.
35th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 1st August, appointing Captain A. G. Hartshorne to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, until the arrival of Brevet Major G. V. Fosbery, V.C.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION—EQUIPMENTS.

The Government of India have authorized the issue to every Infantry Regiment, British and Native, of fifty picks and fifty shovels, for instruction, in accordance with Part V. of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry.

2. The tools will be issued by the Ordnance Department, and will be considered ordnance stores; petty repairs will however be executed under regimental arrangements, and contingent bills for the cost submitted to the Ordnance Department.

3. The Commander-in-Chief desires that Officers Commanding Stations will pay personal attention to the performance of this exercise, and ascertain that every company, in succession, is duly instructed.

4. General Officers in Command will also direct their special attention to this subject at their annual inspections, and in the general observations of their confidential reports will note fully the manner in which it is performed in their presence, men being selected indiscriminately from the different companies, and fresh ground chosen for this purpose.

PASSAGE.

The following General Order, by the Government of India in the Military department, is re-published :—

No. 670 dated the 4th August 1871.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1225 of 22nd December 1865, prescribing a revised scale of messing contribution to be recovered from officers provided with a free passage on board sea-going vessels from port to port in India, shall in future be applicable in all cases of sea passages provided to officers from port to port in India, whether under the circumstances authorized in G. G. O. No. 317 of 8th April 1864, or in the case of those officers who, having no regiment or department to join, on return from furlough on medical certificate, are provided with sea passages to proceed to any stations to which they may be ordered.

2. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION—CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that all soldiers at convalescent depots, with the exception of those who are pronounced by the medical officer to be unfit for such exertion, shall be drilled with or without arms, when the weather permits, for a short time, not exceeding one hour, on three or four days in each week.

2. The drills to be under the supervision of the Adjutant and Commandant, assisted by the officers doing duty with the depot; when marching out, the men should be practised in skirmishing or in forming advance and rear guards.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 9th August 1871.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language :—
Cannanore, 20th July 1871.
Lieutenant H. Cadell, 80th Regiment.
Ensign C. W. Walker, 9th Native Infantry.
Ensign A. W. Carter, 55th Native Infantry.
Bangalore, 20th July 1871.
Captain H. A. Robinson, 16th Lancers.
Lieutenant H. J. Hamilton, Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant R. H. W. Plunket, Royal Artillery.
Store Serjeant J. Spence, Ordnance Department.
Secunderabad, 20th July, 1871.
Lieutenant J. J. F. Cumming, Royal Artillery.
Ensign G. S. Banister, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.
Rangoon, 20th July 1871.
Lieutenant H. B. Nangle, 14th Native Infantry.
Ensign E. C. Battle, 2nd Battalion 16th Foot.
Thayetmyo, 20th July 1871.
Lieutenant C. H. E. Adamson, Royal Artillery, Wing Subaltern, 36th Native Infantry.
Madras, 17th August, 1871.
Lieutenant H. W. Sandford, 60th Rifles.
Lieutenant H. T. H. Baber, General List, attached 20th Native Infantry.
Ootacamund, 12th August 1871.

The following removals are ordered :—
Assistant Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, from Royal Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount, to Deputy Inspector-General's Department, Presidency Division.
Assistant Surgeon J. A. Laing, M D, from Deputy Inspector General's Department, Presidency Division, to Deputy Inspector-General's Department, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on the public expense.
2nd Class Hospital Assistant Syed Nizam Oodeen, No. 534, from 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to Police Establishment, Ongole—to join.
2nd Class Hospital Assistant A. J. Ignatius, No. 610, from Police Establishment, Ongole, now at Madras, to 7th Regiment Native Infantry—to join.
Lieutenant B. B. Hope, Adjutant 1st Light Cavalry, is permitted as a special case, to retain his appointment, on promotion to Captain.

The following order is confirmed :—
23rd May 1871.—By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Backhouse, Deputy Inspector-General's Department, Indian Medical Department Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to assume medical charge of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, during the indisposition of Surgeon Major E. Dixon of that Corps.

Leave of absence :—
Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Firth, 6 months, from date of departure—Cuddalore and Eastern Coast.
22nd Regt. L. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) W. S. Lennox, from 15th July, or date of departure, for 30 days, prepartory to embarking for Europe on the leave granted him in G O G 17th June 1871, with permission to visit Bangalore

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Valkyrien	Edom	London, May 18.
	Cashmere (s)	Avern	Bussorah, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Medea	Bennett	Calcutta.

...ship Meysam, Nacoda, to Rangoon, obtained her port ... yesterday.
... to Persian Gulf, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.
... Atkinson ..... Singapore, Aug. 9.
... Bombay, Aug. 11.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Annie Fletcher, 14 cases biscuits and 3 cases soap, R Cowarjee.
Arabia (s), 50 boxes brandy, J Framjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.
Callirhoe, 32 packages papers, and 1 case envelopes, C Khetsey.
Ellen Bats, 6 cases brandy, Howard Brothers.
Walamo (s), 20 cases claret, and 162 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Ann Millicent, 10 boxes tinplates, E Noorbhoy.
From Reddish per wreck s. s. Bradshaw.
Hamody, 50 cases brandy M Cooverjee & Co; 150 boxes brandy, — E Ramjee; 15 boxes brandy, R Hormusjee; 25 boxes brandy, D Pestonjee.

FROM SUEZ.
Walamo (s), 4 cases champagne, J W Robertson.

FROM GENOA.
Arabia (s), 88 cases brandy, T Hammond.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Europe (s), 200 cases brandy, H B Touche & Co.
Atlantique, 100 cases brandy, H B Tou-he & Co.
Courier de Bombay, 41 cases brandy, H B Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Defiance, 21 bales cotton, N Bhimjee; 300 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Canute, 200 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee; 175 bales cotton, J Trebhoovandass.
Calimbra, 50 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg & Co; 300 bales cotton, M Soorjee; 100 bales cotton, L Mooljee.
Golconda (s), 33 bales wool, H Thackersy; 42 bales wool, M Damodar; 15 bales cotton, H Thackersy; 1 bale wool, C Nensy; 80 bales cotton, V K Goolway; 125 bales cotton, B Anundjee; 42 bales cotton, H Lalljee.
Walamo (s), 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 12 bales cotton, R Dayabhoys; 100 barrels lead ore, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 50 bales cotton, L Mooljee; 74 bales cotton, G Jayparson.
Arabia (s), 11 bales wool, and 70 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.
Whittington, 1 package E teeth, M Hurruckchund; 21 bundles deer horns, M Moosa; 230 bundles coofa, C Jatta; 195 bags linseed, V Ebram & Co; 150 bundles myrabollams, A Hasnum & Co; 12 bales hides, K Nansee; 36 cases chundroos, G Fazul & Co; 82 bales skins, S Abdool & Co; 37 bundles horns, M Jeewan.

FOR SUEZ.
Arabia (s), 5 cases indigo, 4 cases silk, and 1 case cardamoms, H Z Abadin.
Golconda (s) 1 case shawls, S M A Latiff

FOR HONGKONG.
Sunda (s), 107 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy; 107 chests M opium, D Sassoon & Co; 10 chests M opium, R Alladinbhoy; 64 chests opium, S E Sassoon.
Orissa (s), 1 box silver dollars, H A Ebram; 1 case wax, J Nowrojee; 25 chests M opium, N Kessowjee & Co; 7 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 35 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 16 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 7 chests M opium, E D Lungrana; 50 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 36 chests M opium, N Joorawarmul; 9 chests M opium, R Khimjee; 53½ chests M opium, C Ebram; 6 chests M opium, M Dama & Co; 9 chests M opium, H A Esmail & Co; 22 chests M opium, R Alladinbhoy; 3 chests M opium, R Jugnath; 11 chests M opium, R Eduljee.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Orissa (s), 9 chests M opium, N Mooltanchund; 19 chests M opium, R Habibbhoy; 9½ chests M opium, J Ramjus; 13 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 43 chests M opium, E J Ebram; 15 chests M opium, C Bomanjee; 42 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 12 chests M opium, R Calooram; 5 chests M opium, J Dolsookroy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.
BROWN—August 27th, at No. 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla, the wife of Mr. John T. T. Brown, of a daughter, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.
POCOCK—GIBSON—August 22nd, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, M.A., Lovel Pocock, Esq., to Evelina Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late James Gibson, Esq.

DEATH.
JENNINGS—At Jullundur, at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. Dunbar, of heat apoplexy, John Jennings, late Foreman of Workshops, E. I. R., Allahabad.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1871.

RECENT accounts of the sufferings endured by the crews of Her Majesty's cruisers in the Persian Gulf seem to point to the restoration of the Indian Navy as an event not undesirable. Possibly the Indian Navy was not quite as smart a service as could be desired. Naval critics discovered an air of colonial rustiness about its vessels and officers,—at least so they used to say; and some of them, Captain Marryatt, for example, affirmed that the ships and crews were perfectly useless as vessels of war; but then allowance must be made for the professional jealousies existing between the old Royal and Indian Services;—jealousies which on *terra firma* caused the "Queen's" officer to crow his loudest in contempt of the Company cock, his Eastern comrade.

And, again, Honorable John in his green old age did not behave altogether fairly towards his navy. The old gentleman was a highly moral individual, as we all know; still he preferred to use his cruisers as transports, and mail packets returning profit to the Leadenhall coffers, than as men of war scouring the Eastern seas in pursuit of slave dhows and such like. A pirate in the Archipelago or the Gulf, indeed, always stirred John's bile, and he was not slow to despatch a cruiser after any rover he thought might interfere with his commerce, but an odd buccaneer at long intervals was about the only chance offered to Indian naval officers of seeing active service; while as for the slave trade in the Gulf, or on the East African Coast, John was at little pains to put it down, as slave-hunting did not pay, and anything unproductive was the good man's abhorrence.

The Company's proclivities being well known, it is not surprising if the discipline and *esprit de corps* of the service was a trifle slack; if the vessels were generally slow, rolling old tubs better fitted for transport service than for cruising; if, in brief, the Indian Navy was sneered at as the "Bombay Marine" by the officers and men of Her Majesty's fleet. The question for astonishment is, why, when the Queen assumed the responsibilities of Indian administration, the Government did not rather improve the Indian Navy into an efficient service, as it might have easily done at the time, than abolish it altogether for one which appears in very many readily recognised respects to be unequal to the proper and economical performance of the duties here imposed upon it.

We are inclined to think that the Royal Navy forms a very inefficient police for the protection of the Eastern seas. In the first place, the Admiralty, either through ignorance, or that art of blundering for which Somerset House is notorious, sends us out vessels altogether unsuited for service in the very hottest seas of the universe. The cruisers which now look after the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea are not constructed especially for such service; they are perhaps better suited, as far as their accommodation and ventilation is concerned, for a voyage to the North Pole than for continued service in this part of the world, and the consequences are easily observed. Their crews are placed *hors de combat* in numbers through heat apolexy and *coups de soleil*, while the invaliding which goes on among them, we are assured, is only paralleled by a similar rate existent among our boy soldiers on land. The Royal Navy's motto, like that of the Royal Artillery, should be emblazoned as "Ubique." Still there is a vast difference between the roving commissions of cruisers on the East India station as they were in old times, and the commissions of to-day, which consign the ships and crews to simple police duty of a severe and protracted nature. Doubtless we are wrong in putting these vessels upon such a service at all.

There appears no reason to think that the lives of many valuable British seamen might not be saved, and costly invaliding checked also without inconvenience to the public service, were we to utilize the services of native sailors for this especial duty in preference to those of our European men-of-war's men. But, to do so, we should require an especial navy of our own. The Admiralty will not have native crews on board their ships, nor will they, we fancy, contemplate kindly any idea of organising an especial fleet, manned with native seamen and European quartermasters, upon the model of the old Indian Navy. They will not take the police service of the Indian seas under their patronage, unless they are permitted to undertake it after their own fashion, and what that fashion is we see in the suffering and loss of life on board their Indian cruisers, of which so much complaint is justly made at the present moment.

The Royal Naval cruisers certainly perform their duties with great zeal. That is unquestioned. Very recently the commander of one has been mulcted of nearly one thousand pounds for the capture of slave dhows illegally, and another ship has had a great proportion of her crew on the sick list while braving the fiery atmosphere of the Persian Gulf during the hottest months of the year; but is not this zeal misdirected, or out of place? We think so. Better send vessels especially constructed for the purpose, and manned as far as possible with natives heedless of a high temperature to the Gulf and the Red Sea, than expend British life, as we now expend it, to little or no purpose whatever.

A ship of the old Indian Navy, armed and manned as she was, was quite equal to the police duties of our seas in times of peace. Why then not revive the same description of vessel, improved in speed and armament, but manned as formerly for such duties as now fall to the lot of the Royal cruiser which has taken her place? The duties are not very onerous in peace time. We believe that they principally consist in overhauling dhows which would hardly dare to show fight to a jollyboat flying the British flag, and in conveying, from place to place, some political or other who smells intrigue in every filthy seaport of the Gulf or Zanzibar Coast. In the event of European war, the British Government should be able to send us speedily via Canal or Cape as many Royal Navy vessels as we should require for the protection of our commerce from foreign cruisers. War, therefore, and its eventualities we set aside in considering the question of the revival of the Indian Navy. As a simply economical measure, we should probably gain considerably by the change. Every pie the Admiralty has its finger in is costly to a proverb. As far as we can see, the Indo-Royal Navy now existent is a make-shift, and an expensive one, to meet purely local requirements; and, putting common humanity for our British seamen out of the question, we should rejoice to see the Indian Navy revived, if only upon the score of economy, where our maritime interests are concerned.

THE telegraph line between Shanghai and Nagasaki has been interrupted.

BOMBAY, a Madras contemporary informs us, is short of gunpowder, and has indented on Madras for a large quantity.

THE Government of India have authorised the issue to every infantry regiment, British and native, of fifty picks and fifty shovels for instruction, in accordance with Part V. of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry.

WE (*Madras Athenæum*) hear that it is not at all improbable that Colonel Wilkieson will be the next Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, in succession to Colonel Carpendale, who has attained his off-reckonings.

THE Secretary of State has decided that the general fund which has been formed from the fines inflicted upon soldiers for the crime of drunkenness shall be appropriated to the purpose of granting gratuities to well-conducted soldiers on discharge from the army.

THE Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, has recently been presented with four small busts of Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princess Louise. The bust of the Queen is a reproduction of the larger one, cut by the Princess Louise; the others are from the large busts by Mrs. Thorneycroft, the wife of the well-known artist.

MAJOR-GENERAL TREMENHEERE'S news-report from Aden from 10th to 17th August says—"The only news I can communicate is that the epidemic appears to be abating, but few of the inhabitants have escaped an attack. Supplies from the interior have become much cheaper during the past month, owing to the seasonable rain which has fallen in the hill districts. Shaikh Majabid bin Ali of the Sharjabee tribe is now on a visit to Aden."

THERE is a rumour about the Madras High Court, the *Madras Times* says, that the late Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, Sir Adam Bittlestone, and the late Master in Equity and Government Pleader, Mr. Clement Dale, are among the competitors for the Chief Justiceship of the Madras High Court, which will fall vacant by the retirement of Sir Colley Scotland at the end of the year, as has already been intimated by his Lordship to the Secretary of State for India. Others again state, with some degree of confidence, that Mr. Justice Kernan came out to India "with the appointment in his pocket." It seems also pretty certain, we are told, that Mr. Justice Holloway retires about the beginning of next year, and that Mr. G. R. Sharpe, the present Civil and Sessions Judge of Calicut, will succeed him.

THE *Englishman* says—"A committee is now sitting at Simla to make arrangements for the future constitution of the Military Finance Department. Surmises are rife as to whom they will recommend to succeed to the office held by the late Major-General Broome. In the department itself Colonel Atkinson and Major-General Barr are available, and General Frank Turner and Colonel Innes are named as likely outsiders. In the meantime the post is held by Mr. G. W. Kellner, who has already done good service in it. Unless it be decided that the appointment is to be held by a military officer, it is considered in some quarters that the Government could not do better for the public interests than to let Mr. Kellner remain in it. But then it must be remembered that Mr. Kellner is an *Uncovenanted* officer, and were he to be retained in one of the most important appointments in the military administrative staff, merely because he is admirably fitted for the same, and that the public is likely to be the gainer, it would be a very severe shock to several sensitive minds, military and civilian, who would at once perceive that the country was going to the dogs. The country might, however, go on as usual."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

The last number of the *Russian Messenger* contains an interesting article on the political and commercial relations of Russia with Central Asia. The author, a Russian silk merchant, went to Bokhara and Kokhand after having spent some time in Italy in studying the cultivation of the silkworm. He found that the silkworm disease, which has for the last twenty years been raging in Europe, China, Asia Minor, Persia, and the Caucasus, is entirely absent in Central Asia, where the cocoons are as healthy and far more productive than those of Japan. Of Kokhand he says that in all political and social matters it is still a barbarous State. It is considered necessary to keep up the Khan's dignity that he should sign a death-warrant at least once a day. Nine tenths of the people who assemble in the market are simply thieves; they neither buy nor sell anything, but gossip all day, at the same time carrying off all the tea they can lay their hands on. The people "detest Russia. . . . Notwithstanding all the fine diplomatic phrases of Eastern dignitaries, it is certain that the natives in Central Asia cordially wish to get rid of the Russians. They are well aware that they can do nothing against Russia in the open field; but in partisan warfare they consider themselves her superiors. They still hope to recover their independence, and point to the example of Kashgar, which remained for a hundred years under the rule of China, and succeeded in liberating herself at last." The merchant looks upon the Amu-Darya as the "natural frontier" of Russia on the south, but he thinks that for the present she had better remain stationary. "We have not," he says, "yet thoroughly mastered and digested our conquests. The Government of Turkistan costs Russia on an average about 6,000,000 roubles. Some say that this expense could be reduced by one-half if the troops were withdrawn; but even then the cost would be enormous for what is as yet but a provisional state of things. We must introduce a permanent and settled organization in our present possessions before we look for new ones—especially as, if we advanced any farther, our rear would be without protection. . . . The events of the past year have shown that any small rising in the steppe can cut off the shortest line of communication between Turkistan and European Russia. That line must be made safe before we undertake any more expeditions. It is necessary, in order that our influence in the East may be effective, that our neighbours and all the peoples of Central Asia should be shown that our occupation of Turkistan is by no means only temporary, as they are inclined to think, but solid, permanent, eternal. The best means of attaining this object, thinks the writer, would be to form Russian settlements on the right bank of the Syr Darya, on the river Yaryas, and in the district of Sarevschan. The merchant concludes by thus summing up his recommendations:—"We should colonize, facilitate the communications with Turkistan, increase the peaceful influence of Russia beyond her frontiers, and thus consolidate our conquests; otherwise they will be nothing but a military camp entailing enormous expense. Talleyrand's words, 'On peut s'appuyer sur une baïonette, mais jamais s'asseoir dessus,' are here strictly applicable."

THE MUNICIPAL LEASE.

BOMBAY, 28th August.

To LESLIE CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, that it is my intention to propose, and of Mr. G. F. Rimington to second, the following resolution at the meeting of the Bench of Justices to be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 31st instant :—

RESOLUTION—That all action in respect to the premises now occupied by the Municipality be deferred until the committee appointed by Government shall have made their report.—I have, &c.,

H. MAXWELL.

MR. MAXWELL ON THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the remark in your leading article of this date, as to my mysterious statement, I beg to state that, at my request, Mr. Crawford promised to lay before the Bench of Justices a full and complete account of the liabilities of the Municipality. I did not therefore ask for this information at the Bench meetings, and, now that a Committee has been appointed by Government to investigate the position of Municipal finance, I do not think that it is necessary to do so.—Yours truly,

H. MAXWELL.

Bombay, 28th August.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About a year and a half or two years ago the policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company elected a number of their body to watch and protect their interests in the matter of winding up of the Company. The *Delhi Gazette* now informs us that a call of £10 has been made on the shareholders of the Company, and Mr. Ogbourne calls on the policy-holders of other companies absorbed by the Albert to prefer their claims; but nothing has been done to inform the victims of the Albert of how their affairs stand.

I think the Committee should try and find out whether the £10 called up are to be distributed amongst the claimants of other companies, or whether the victims of the Albert are to participate also.

ONE OF THE ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 2,180 tons and 500 h. p., Captain N. Stewart, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Campbell	Major Barton and child
Mr P C Higgins	Mr S Taylor
Mr and Mrs Gardiner and child	Col and Mrs R C Babington
Miss J Masson	Major and Mrs Knight
Mrs Morgan and child	Mr Young
Mr Haniman	Lieutenant Radford.
Mr Wainwright.	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs W H Rattigan and four children	Mr E A Boyd
Mr L Berkley	Mr Gross
Mr Hinch	Mr Minchin
Mr G H Johns	Mr J A Crawford.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr H D Fisher.
FOR SUEZ.
Mr Digton Mr W Russell.
FOR ADEN—Mr Guayic.

THE MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE CONTRIBUTION TO THE POLICE.

SUBJOINED is a copy of the memorial adopted by the Bench of Justices at their meeting on Friday last, on the motion of Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee, seconded by Captain Henry :—

"To H. E. the Right Honourable Sir W. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The Memorial of the Bench of Justices for the City of Bombay.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are deeply indebted to your Excellency in Council for the opportunity which has been vouchsafed to the Bench of Justices, in the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bombay Castle, the 31st July last, to submit to Government any further representation on the subject of the State grant towards the police of the City of Bombay, and to endeavour, by retrenchment or re-appropriation of funds at disposal, to dispense with the said State subsidy granted till the commencement of the present year.

2. Your memorialists have been engaged within these months in the anxious and deliberate consideration of the resources at the disposal of the Bench, with a view to the retrenchment of expenses and the readjustment of funds, in order to meet the sudden and heavy charge of the repair of the Vehar dams, and the unforeseen deficit caused by the fall in the produce of the town dues. The result of this inquiry into municipal finance has made it patent that it is absolutely impossible for your memorialists to meet the deficit of nearly a lac of rupees threatened by the withdrawal of the State subsidy towards the police. Indeed, for years past the municipal exchequer has been in a state of chronic deficit, notwithstanding the loan of fifteen lacs which the Bench contracted in the year 1868. The Bench of Justices deeply regret to say that they are unable, in consequence of the state of their funds, to dispense with the State subsidy for the current year.

3. Your memorialists view with extreme anxiety the alternative which it is pointed out in the last para. of the letter under acknowledgment would be resorted to in the event of the Bench being unable to dispense with the State subsidy. The weight of taxation pressing upon the inhabitants of Bombay, as well municipal as imperial, is at present so heavy, that any attempt of further taxation cannot but be attended with grave hardship and distress. This fact is amply testified by the enormously large number of distress warrants which it has been found necessary to issue for the recovery of the municipal rates during these two years. Your memorialists sincerely trust, that for the emergency of the current year's contribution toward the police, your Excellency in Council will yet succeed in devising some method of averting additional and special taxation. If it be not considered presumptuous, your memorialists would venture to suggest what they believe to be a means of relieving the urgency of the present need. The allotment made in the municipal budget before the commencement of the current year for the expenses of the police will have been exhausted by the end of this month. To meet the expenses of the remaining four months of the year (*i. e.*, from September to December 1871) your Excellency in Council may perhaps be pleased to devote a sum equal to the usual State subsidy out of the reserve which has been granted for the exigencies of the provincial budget by the Supreme Government. At this period of the year, it may perhaps be deemed expedient to trench upon the reserve fund to the extent of one-fourth, in order to meet an inevitable charge, and to avert a resort to so dire a measure as additional taxation in the present prostrate condition of the city.

4. Your memorialists beg to suggest a plan by which the State subsidy for future years may be dispensed with, and the whole expenses of the police undertaken and defrayed by the Municipality. During the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, a period of great excitement and rise in the prices of labour and provisions, the total expense of the police did not exceed the sum of Rs. 2,44,900, as shown in the margin. It was in the year 1865 that the expense was suddenly increased by the adoption of a scheme for the increase of salaries and allowances which Colonel Bruce, Inspector-General of Police in India, proposed. Although no material increase of the strength of the force was aimed at, the peculiar and abnormal state of things which prevailed at the time when that scheme was conceived, and which might to a certain extent have justified the carrying of it out, has long since ceased to exist. The condition of the people has been much worse than what it was during the years 1862-65. At the present day, the strength of the force is in excess of the strength of 1862, 1863, and 1864 by only 33 men, and yet the present total cost is represented by the enormous sum of Rs. 3,51,132.

1862 cost Rs.	2,02,151-8-4
1863 "	2,19,066-6-3
1864 "	2,14,900-9-7

Strength for these three years was exactly the same.

5. Your memorialists are solicitous especially to bring to the notice of your Excellency in Council, that in 1862, 1863, and 1864 there was a large body of European and native mounted police, involving an expenditure of Rs. 25,960. This establishment has been dispensed with since 1866, and in place thereof a few native sowars are now entertained, whose cost in 1871 is estimated at Rs. 7,944. The saving to the effected of Rs. 18,016 will, in the event of the establishment of 1862 being reverted to, not only suffice to cover the cost of the present excess of 33 men in the strength, but enable the Commissioner of Police to increase the salaries of any particular grades or individuals according to his discretion. But your memorialists are of opinion that the charge of the police as it stood in the exceptional year 1864, which exceeded the cost of the year 1862 by no less than Rs. 42,749, the strength of the two years being the same! Your memorialists are satisfied that there can be no ground of complaint under these circumstances that the strength or efficiency of the police is sought to be interfered with, nor, on the other hand, that the police establishments are sought to be illiberally dealt with. Your memorialists trust your Excellency in Council will, after such enquiry as may be necessary, order the scale and cost of those establishments in 1864 to be reverted to.

6. The grant of the State subsidy, which was originally made in order to form a contribution towards the heavy cost of the police, as it was fixed under Colonel Bruce's scheme, being about to be withdrawn from the Municipality, your memorialists submit that it is but reasonable for them to pray that the scale of 1864 be re-adopted, and that thereby the Municipality be placed in the position it must have occupied before the introduction of the new scheme.

7. If the scale of 1864 be now adopted, your memorialists, as above stated, would cheerfully consent to bear the entire cost of the police for future years, although in justice it may be considered that as the Municipality of the terminal port for all India at the present day, it is entitled to a contribution from the State towards the maintenance of the city police, which is constantly called upon to perform various duties and services for imperial purposes.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

The Bombay mail of 1st instant was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was quiet but steady at previous prices.

Fair Dhollerah, 7d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 11d.
Oriental Bank shares, £44.
Chartered " " £14.
" Mercantile " £25-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai..... £39-10.
4 per cent Rupee Paper ..... 95.
5 " ditto ..... 101¼.
5½ " ditto ..... 109¾.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £52,875,000.

Total notes in Bank of England and France, £102,875,000.

Arrived from Bombay, Thunderbolt.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY HOME.

(THIRD LETTER.)

AN EXCURSION IN THE HOLY LAND.

JAFFA, July 16.

No doubt many of your readers in going home would gladly spend a week in the Holy Land, to see for themselves what they have heard and read so much about, were they not deterred by a fear that the cost and difficulties of the journey would be serious. It may be of some use if I give you the results of my experience. The fare from Alexandria to Jaffa by the Russian steamers—which, judging by the one that brought us, are fine admirably-managed vessels—is 68 francs first, and 50 francs second, class. In the course of seven days and six nights spent in Palestine we have "done" Jerusalem comfortably and satisfactorily, have camped for a night at Jericho, have bathed in the Jordan and the Dead Sea, have visited the famous Greek convent of Mar Saba, in the wildest part of the hills of Judea, and have loitered in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem. Doing all this, living in the best hotels where there were hotels, and suffering no privation or discomfort where there was none, our total expenses, counting £1 5s. for little purchases, has been for each of us (two) £13-0-0. That includes every farthing paid, from landing at Jaffa till now when we have re-embarked.

Jaffa formed a pretty picture, framed in the port-hole of our cabin, as we saw it at dawn on the morning of the 9th. It is a compact mass of clean-looking houses, which rise row above row on the front of a little hill, all of them appearing to have equal advantages in the way of view and breeze. Inside there is nothing to attract. The thorough-going pilgrim will take a walk, of course, to the southern end of the town to see the "house of Simon the Tanner." If you go in for reverie you have got Noah, Jonah, Apostles, Dorcas, Crusaders, and Napoleon, at your service. The dangerous character of the port has not been exaggerated. Hemming it in, except at one little place, there is the ugliest collection of reefs I have seen. When there is a westerly breeze it is very inadvisable to attempt to land; and at such times the passenger for Jaffa may have to go as far as Caifa or Beyrout.

In a pleasant suburb to the north of the town, where there is an American and German colony, you find the only hotel of the place. About an hour sufficed to arrange with a European dragoman for his services, and at half-past seven A.M. we were riding, on horse-back, past the dense orchards of Jaffa, *en route* for the Holy City. It is the way in Palestine to arrange with a dragoman for conveyance, food, lodging, and local guides, at a fixed rate per day, which depends of course on the number of persons and the duration and nature of the excursion. Our contract was for twenty-five shillings each, which came to £17-10 0 for seven days. "Wine and washing," according to stipulation, had to be paid for extra. I may say at once that, all through, we found the arrangement to work admirably. Good animals

who remained with her face hidden between two of the stones, crying bitterly, all the time we were there, mourned in that language the loss of six children, and besought the Lord to stay his hand. It was pitiful to hear her, and she attracted more attention than seemed to be considered proper, for a number of women told her she was sinning by making such a noise. You will still at this place see the representatives of the old Pharisees and Sadducees, the former punctilious as ever in their observances and devotions. In praying the Jews keep bowing continually, and when the priest calls upon Israel to hear the voice of the Lord they make a singular and not very graceful movement, by raising themselves on their toes, which is intended to pass for trembling. There is a practice of placing written petitions to the Almighty (after they have been approved by the priest) in the interstices of the stones at the Wailing Place. Whether that is ecclesiastic or absurd the Wailing of Jews is still a most impressive scene which lingers in the memory.

I cannot undertake to enumerate all the miscellaneous places that one is expected to visit in Jerusalem. The Armenian Church and Convent deserve a call. In the church I saw a priest exhibiting to some poor pilgrims a piece of the true cross, which they kissed with great fervour and solemnity. The place is shown here where the head of St. James is buried. We paid a visit to a synagogue, but there was little to interest in it. There is still a place set apart for lepers. They live in an out-of-the-way row of low houses, at the southern wall. Outside the wall on the northern side you enter an excavation which extends to a great length under Mount Moriah, and from which it is surmised the stones for the old Temple were obtained. Without a guide you would certainly lose your way in it. The place where Captain Warren has been carrying on his interesting subterranean explorations —from a starting point close to the south-eastern part of the Haram Area, and quiside the wall— is closed for the present on account of his absence. I may mention that Mr. Holman Hunt has been in Jerusalem for a long time, and is still engaged on a work the subject of which is a secret. Every one has seen in original or in engraving that artist's famous picture of Christ teaching in the Temple.

This is not "the season" for visiting Jerusalem. Christmas and Easter are the favourite times. It must be a busy scene at Easter when the city throngs with pilgrims, when numerous encampments enliven the hills and valleys, and when even convents become hotels. My companion and I were the only European strangers in the city, on the days we were there, and our experience proves that Anglo-Indians need not fear to take a run into the Holy Land in the very hottest month of the year.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BOMBAY.

SURAT.—Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat, proceeded to Poona last week.

THE BARQUE VALKYRIEN, 495 tons, Captain Edon, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

H. H. MULHARRAO.—It is stated that the Gaekwar of Baroda intends shortly to proceed on a pilgrimage to some place in Gujerat.

AT the Insolvency Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, several cases were disposed of, our report of which is held over.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday there were in all fifty-five European vagrants in the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

KAIRA.—Mr. Eduljee Dosabhoy, Mamlutdar of Borsud, in the Kaira collectorate, has been found qualified for the office of Deputy Collector.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—We understand that three of the oldest Bombay Police Superintendents, Messrs. Tighe, Hallums, and Lockley, shortly retire on pension.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Up to Saturday last the several Magistrates of Police had committed fifteen cases for the ensuing Criminal Sessions, which commence on Monday the 11th September.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hajee Sulleman, a buggy driver, was yesterday fined by Mr. Showell in the sum of Rs. 10, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner in a public thoroughfare.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Sayabaee, woman, was charged with stealing a gold ornament belonging to another woman, named Bheemeebaee, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, a girl named Raghoo, about ten years of age employed at the Manockjee Petit's spinning mills, had two fingers of her right hand taken off by machinery. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Abdool Rymon to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for having in his possession a quantity of cotton suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Bhow Dewjee, a cooper, who in the opinion of the jury had died from the effects of a dose of arsenic which he had voluntarily administered to himself.

THE STATION MASTER OF SUCHEEN.—Last week, Lulloobhoy Nuthoobhoy, the station master at Sucheen, was charged before Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of Surat, with having obtained by false pretences Rs. 2-1-3 from a native merchant. The charge not being satisfactorily established, the magistrate dismissed the case.

ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Judge Spencer, Messrs. Treacher and Co. sued Mr. R. Cumming to recover Rs. 240, being the balance due for goods sold. Defendant admitted the claim, and the Court gave verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs, payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 50.

THE ESPLANADE FRACAS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ruttonsee Nursing, a Bhattia, Seetaram Suckoo, and Atma Sabujee, were charged with assaulting or resisting two native police officers while in the execution of their duty on the 11th August on the Esplanade. A counter-charge was preferred by the police against the complainants. The case arose from the bathing in a private well on the Esplanade of some youths, who were apprehended by the police on duty in the vicinity, when a fracas took place. Mr. Manisty, of the firm Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared on behalf of the Bhattia. By mutual consent the parties in both the cases withdrew the charge against one another.

CENSUS AT SURAT.—According to the census recently taken at Surat, the population of the several talookas of the district was 4,94,296. It consisted as follows :—

Educated Males	31,431
Uneducated Males	1,14,335
Educated Females	292
Uneducated Females	1,51,384
Educated Boys	10,206
Uneducated Boys	98,726
Educated Girls	303
Uneducated Girls	87,889
	4,94,296

POONA HUNT.—There will be a meet of the Poona Hunt next Saturday, weather permitting, at Etalwarce. —*Deccan Herald.*

POONA GYMKHANA.—Next Thursday will be the day for the next Gymkhana Races. There are to be five races, the first three are the race for the Visitors' Purse, for the Consolation Stakes, and for the Cheroot Stakes. The fourth race is to be a Hurry Skurry for all horses, and the fifth a Bazaar Tattoos' Race. The programme promises well, and we hope there will be a good day's sport. The races will commence punctually at 4-30 P. M.—*Id.*

THE POONA BOAT CLUB is showing great activity this season under its new Honorary Secretary. There are to be scratch races at the bungalow of Messrs. Taylor and Graham on Wednesday, August 30th. The races are to be four-oared, pairs, &c., and with an additional race of half a mile in the large wherries carrying three ladies each. The crews are to be made up of gentlemen entering their names, the strokes drawing the first choice and choosing in rotation.—*Id.*

BALLS.—Colonel Whitehall and the officers of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I. gave a Ball to their friends at this station last Friday evening. It was a very pleasant and successful little party, and all present enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The bachelors at Sattara are to give a Ball to that station next Friday evening, the 1st of September. There are to be 23 dances, eleven of which are to come before supper. We have no doubt that some Poona friends will find their way to Sattara—thus having a pleasant trip and a pleasant party to reward them for their trouble.—*Id.*

CRICKET: BOMBAY AGAINST POONA.—The following gentlemen have been selected by the Cricket Secretary to play against the Bombay Eleven, on Friday and Saturday next, the 1st and 2nd September—the play commencing at 10-30 sharp each day :—Mr. Adams, Lieutenant Anderson, Lieutenant Capel, Captain Coddington, Colonel Edwards, Lieutenant Forde, Lieutenant Fuller, Lieutenant Hardtman, Major Malcolmson, Captain Stephenson, and Captain Trueman. The match having been fixed for two days only, the punctual attendance of the gentlemen selected is earnestly requested, in order that the match may be satisfactorily finished.—*Id.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF GAME DURING THE BREEDING SEASON.—At a public meeting held, pursuant to notice in the local newspapers, at the Poona Gymkhana on Saturday last, for the purpose of preventing if possible the destruction of game, particularly partridges and quail, during the breeding season. Col. J. T. Francis was proposed by Col. Ashburner, and seconded by Major Laughton, to take the chair. Proposed by Captain Butler, 83rd Regt. and seconded by Major Laughton— "That between the 1st of June and 15th of October, that partridges and quail be considered out of season; and that sportsmen agreeing to the proposition shall use their utmost exertions to prevent the destruction and sale of those varieties of game between the periods mentioned. 2nd.—That a book containing this resolution of the meeting be circulated for the signatures of all the sportsmen and residents of Poona and its vicinity." Carried unanimously. A paper was circulated for the signatures of all sportsmen present, and the above proposal met with universal support.—*Id.*

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT COLABA.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to the announcement that to-morrow evening a few ladies and gentlemen will give a dramatic entertainment at Morley Hall, Colaba. It is such a long time since we have had amateur performances of such a character that we have no doubt the comfortable little theatre at Colaba—now called The Royal Artillery Theatre—will be well filled to-morrow evening.

A PEHLVI GRAMMAR.

A GRAMMAR of the Pehlvi language has just been issued by Dastoor Peshotun Behramjee Sunjana, high priest of the Parsees of Bombay, Principal of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zurtoshti Madressa, Member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Fellow of the Bombay University, and Member of the German Oriental Society. It contains quotations and examples from original works, and a glossary of words having affinity with the Semitic language. It is dedicated to Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in token of the author's appreciation of his valuable aid and laudable efforts towards the diffusion of religious instruction amongst the Parsee community, and the dissemination of a thorough knowledge and understanding of the ancient Zend and Pehlvi works relating to the religion of Zoroaster amongst the Parsee priesthood.

This valuable work contains more than 500 pages octavo, and has been neatly printed and bound at the Dufta Ashkara Press. The preparation of this book has taken the author several years, and its printing has cost him an immense deal of labour and expense. We leave a review of its intrinsic worth to those versed in the languages in which this polyglot work is composed. Suffice it to say that the work will be a valuable help-mate to students of ancient oriental languages; and we have just heard that it has been introduced into the Sir Jamsetjee Zurtoshti Madressa as a text book, so that we should recommend the managers of the Moolla Feroze Madressa to adopt it also as a class-book. This is the first work of the kind, and the complete and satisfactory manner in which it has been compiled reflects no small credit on Dustoor Peshotunjee, who has devoted upwards of six years to its mere printing. To all those who may be engaged in researches into oriental lore, it will prove of valuable assistance. From the list of subscribers attached to the book, we perceive that, in addition to the leading members of the Parsee community, there is a large number of gentlemen belonging to the middle class who have extended a liberal patronage to their respected high priest. This in itself must be highly gratifying to the talented author.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, &c., BILL.

THE following is a copy of the communication from the Lord Chief Justice of England and other judges to the Lord Chancellor, with respect to the High Court of Justices and Appellate Jurisdiction Bills (H. L.) :—

Court of Queen's Bench, 13th May 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, in consequence of what you were reported to have said in the recent debate in the House of Lords, as to having received from the judges, with a limited exception, no suggestions on the Bills relating to the High Court of Justice and High Court of Appeal now introduced into Parliament by your Lordship, the judges have met and given their careful attention to the Bills in question, and have embodied their views in the shape of resolutions.

Before setting out these resolutions, I must premise that, owing to the shortness of the time, it being understood that the Bills would be proceeded with in the House of Lords on Monday next, the 16th inst., and also the great pressure of judicial business, the judges have only been able to deal with the more prominent and salient parts of these Bills, omitting mere matters of detail, as to some of which, relating to the High Court of Justice Bill, they may think it necessary to trouble your Lordship on a future occasion.

The resolutions adopted by the judges are as follows :—

I. That it appears to the judges that, while it is highly desirable that the distinction between law and equity now existing in respect of civil rights shall be done away with, and that in civil suits and actions one law shall be administered, it is essentially necessary, in order to prevent confusion in the future administration of justice, that, instead of a general enactment, such as is now contained in clause 13 of the High Court of Justice Bill, a consolidation of the Common Law and Equity Law having been first made, express provision shall be made as to what law shall be in each particular instance; or, if this course should be deemed impracticable owing to the time it would require, that clauses should be carefully framed, expressly stating the principles determined on by Parliament for the purpose in view.

II. That while the Courts of Common Law should be required to administer the law as thus altered and settled in civil suits, it is wholly unnecessary, and, on the contrary, eminently undesirable, that their constitutions or peculiar jurisdictions in other matters should be in any way interfered with. That this applies to the peculiar jurisdiction of each of the three courts, but more particularly to the prerogative and Crown jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench.

III. That the names and titles of the courts and judges should remain the same as at present, any change herein being neither necessary nor desirable. That no power, therefore, should be conferred by the Bill to make any alteration in this respect.

IV. That while the judges are agreed that subordinate rules of procedure and rules of practice may be left to be settled hereafter, they are of opinion that, looking to the great and substantial difference which exists between the procedure of the Equity and Common Law Courts, the more important matters of procedure ought to be considered and determined by Parliament, and should form part of the Bill.

That herein they include, not only the system of pleading to be adopted, but also more especially the important question of trial by jury, and the examination of witnesses in open court. Looking upon these questions as of vital importance to the administration of justice on the trial of disputed questions of fact in general, while they readily admit that there are certain classes of cases in which the Common Law form of trial is inappropriate, or at all events may be dispensed with, the judges submit that certain fixed guiding principles should, after due consideration, be embodied in the Bill, instead of being left to be decided upon hereafter.

That the power of making rules in respect of all matters of procedure not provided for by the Bill should be left to the Equity and Common Law judges united in the High Court of Justice.

This is highly expedient and desirable that, after the first rules of procedure and practice shall have been framed and established, a power should be vested in the High Court of altering and modifying the procedure and practice from time to time as occasion may require, subject always to any orders and rules made for such purpose being laid before Parliament within a fixed time.

V. That the judges are of opinion that the powers proposed to be given by the 16th clause of the Bill to Ministers of the Crown, and to persons unnamed, are wholly unconstitutional, as being contrary to the principle that the judicature should be in all respects independent of the executive; and they earnestly deprecate any power being vested in any person or body of persons, other than the High Court, to make or alter the law relating to the constitution, procedure, or practice of the Court.

VI. That with a view to the exercise of the powers referred to in paragraph 4, and of the powers originally proposed to be vested in the High Court of Justice, the judges willingly concur in the combination of the Courts of Common Law and Equity into one Common Court. But if such powers are to be withheld and transferred elsewhere, as is proposed in the Bill as altered, the constitution of such a Court appears to them useless and unnecessary.

The foregoing resolutions were agreed to unanimously by the assembled body of judges, being 16 in number, with the exception of the 2nd, as to which Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Smith declined to express any opinion, while Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Hannen expressed their opinion as to the matter referred to in the 2nd and 3rd resolutions in the following terms :—

"We are not quite prepared to agree in these two resolutions, but we agree that no alteration in the names or titles, or in the constitution or peculiar jurisdictions of the Courts of Common Law is required for the purpose of enabling these Courts to administer the law as proposed to be altered, and we are of opinion that it is very undesirable that any such alterations should be made, unless with carefully considered provisions (to be contained in the Act) to secure that the substance of what is now done by the peculiar jurisdiction of the Courts be not altered or destroyed by the change. This, we think, is not done in the present Bill."

Mr. Justice Willes, not having attended the meeting of the judges at which the foregoing resolutions were passed, transmitted his views in a written paper, which I forward herewith.

I have further to state that as regards the appellate jurisdiction and the constitution of the High Court of Appeal, at a further meeting of 14 of the judges, it was resolved by 12 judges, the two others, Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Smith, declining to express any opinion, that until the whole appellate jurisdiction, including that of the House of Lords and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, shall be dealt with, the amount of arrears in the latter being of a most formidable description, it will be impossible for the judges to offer any opinion or recommendation which shall be satisfactory to their minds.—I have, &c.

A. E. COCKBURN.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

HIGH COURT.—29TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

509-71—Jefferson and Payne—Jan Mahomed Jeevum *v* Meherally Dhurrumsey and others—Mr. Garad—Part heard.

420-71—In Person—Govindrow Chintamon Jage *v* Vitull Laxuman and another—No appearance.

553-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Joao Josquim dosRemedios and others *v* Jarseeram Kessowram—No appearance.

561-71—Janardhan Gopall—Joharimull Ramjidass *v* Manockchund Bapulall—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

233-71—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Hormusjee *v* Eduljee Hormusjee—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

736-70—Dallas and Lynch—Clara Bordier and others *v* Jamsetjee Furdoonjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

627-70—In Person—Dhunjeebhoy Espandiarjee *v* the Acting Commissioner of Customs.

631-70—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee *v* Hajee Adam Hajee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

637-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purshotum Mouvjee *v* Treeumjee Currumsey—Dallas and Lynch.

639-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Jakaria Hajee and others *v* Venoobaee, widow—Janardhan Gopall.

290-68—Tyabjee—Reginald Hankey and others *v* Vassoo Jaitha—Leathes and Crawford.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

748-69—In Person—Chundramull Goolabchund *v* Nathoomull Ghellaram—No appearance.

272-71—In Person—Jefferjee Abdoolally *v* Putumsity Sattia and others—No appearance.

474-71—In Person—Eduljee Jamsetjee *v* Eduljee Pestonjee Desai —No appearance.

516-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Banjee Rowjee *v* Raliabai widow—E. Elliott.

530-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vundravundass Vrijlall *v* Moya Mahomed Ebrahim—Tyabjee.

542-71—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and Mediterranean Bank Limited *v* Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

550-71—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and Mediterranean Bank Limited *v* Madhowrao Casebo—No appearance.

554-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Annie Pennell and another *v* George Phillips and others—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

860-70—Jefferson and Payne—Byramjee Rustomjee *v* Hormusjee Rustomjee—R J Abraham.

862-70—Jefferson and Payne—Sewjee Pacharia *v* Nensey Damjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

864-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pcile—Sam Mendel *v* Francis Martin and others—Leathes and Crawford.

869-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pcile—Dharsey Bhimjee *v* Canjee Ramdas and others—Khunderao Morojee.

878-70—Khunderao Morojee—Heeralall Girdhurlall and others *v* Nusserwanjee Jamasjee—Dallas and Lynch.

880-70—Dallas and Lynch—Bhemjee Govind *v* Cassinath Ramchunder—Ghandibhoy Jehangeerjee Mody.

896-70—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Eduljee Rustomjee S. *v* Rustomjee Muncherjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

920-70—Jefferson and Payne—Oomedbhoy Hathesing *v* Muggonlall Hurgovundas and others—Thacker and Chalk.

926-70—In Person—Goolabchund Ameechund *v* Dayabhoy Ameerchund—C Tyabjee.

928-70—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Ellias Shereef *v* Vuddoo Keval and another—H. E. Hope.

930-70—In Person—Shah Heeralall Luckmidas *v* Oomabhoy Huckumchund—Leathes and Crawford.

932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ranjee Sctiba and another *v* Moorar Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

944-70—C Tyabjee—Assoo Mohonsey and another *v* Burjorjee Framjee Patel—Dallas and Lynch.

946-70—H E Hope—Bace Awabace and others *v* Hormusjee Dadabhoy—Jasardhun Gopall.

395-68—Tyabjee—Premjeevundass Nathoobhoy *v* Damoodhar Heerjevundas—Dallas and Lynch.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

YESTERDAY there were in all 258 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these, 78 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 146 from the Magistrates of Police, 28 from Military Courts Martial, and 4 from Naval Courts Martial. Of these prisoners 144 were natives and the remaining 114 were Europeans.

A ROW IN BAZAAR GATE STREET.

YESTERDAY, in the Fort Police Court, Framjee Hormusjee, who was described in the charge sheet as a servant, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault against the person of Constable H. J. Brewin, of the European Police Force. The complainant stated, that on Saturday last, about 9 P.M., he was driving in a buggy in Bazaar Gate Street. As the defendant and some other Parsees were standing in the middle of the road, the buggy walla shouted out "paice." Mr. Brewin also did the same. The defendant turned round and said "Chooprao soor." Complainant stopped the buggy and got out, and told the defendant and his companions to clear the road. They refused to go on one side. The constable remonstrated with them, whereupon defendant struck him several blows on his chest. He then laid hold of him, when Sorabjee Jemadar came to the spot and released him. There were about three or four hundred Parsees, and some of them also beat complainant. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 25, and also bound him over in Rs. 100 to keep the peace. Out of the fine Rs. 20 to go to the complainant.

A CHEATING CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Bhugteedas Bhugwandas laid the following information against a European named William Barnes, three Parsees, and a Mahomedan, charging the first with cheating, and the others with abetment of the offence. Barnes is now in custody of the police :—

Bhugteedas Bhugwandas said—I am a mehta in the service of one Manecklal Cullianjee, and reside at Bhooleshwur. My master is now absent in Surat. His shop is in the market, and is conducted by me. I know one Cowasjee Jeewajee Shroff. About seven days ago, he came to the shop of my master and told me that he was a broker to a European named William Barnes, who had started a new office in the Fort, and who is now in custody, and that he (the said European) had chartered three ships which were lying in the Dockyard, and that he wanted about 200 tolas of gold lace for the uniform of the commanders and assistant commanders of those ships. I said I would charge Rs. 1-10 per tola for the lace. He agreed and asked me to take the lace to the office at once, and he would go with me. I refused to go then, but promised that if he came to me the next day at 10 A.M., I would go with him. The said Cowasjee Jeewajee accordingly came to my master's shop the next morning, and I went with him, taking with me 190 tolas of gold lace and some gold thread. He took me to an office in a building opposite to the Dockyard. I was there introduced to a European, who was sitting in the office—there were also two Parsees whose names I do not know, and one Mahomedan named Shaik Ali sitting in the office. I showed the lace to the said European, who approved of it and asked me to weigh the lace. I did so. The lace weighed 190 tolas, and was of the value of Rs. 322-10, besides six and a quarter tolas of gold thread, of the value of Rs. 12-6. The said William Barnes said he would show the lace and thread to the commanders of the ships chartered by him, and if approved of, he would pay the money the next morning. I then returned to my shop. Next morning I went back to the office, but did not find any one there, except the Mahomedan, Shaik Ali, who told me that the saheb had not come yet, but that he would be there at about 4 P.M. I went again to the office at 4 o'clock, but did not find the prisoner Barnes there. I afterwards met him on the Duncan Road and demanded payment for the goods sold to him. He denied having purchased any goods from me. I then called the police and caused him to be arrested. I now charge the said William Barnes and Cowasjee Jeewajee Shroff with cheating, and the two Parsees and the Mahomedan Shaik Ali with abetment of the said offence, and pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension and they may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 26th August, compared with the statement issued on the 19th August :—

LIABILITIES.	19th Aug.	26th Aug.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of 10,000 do. do. of Rs. 100 do. do. ..... " 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	209,65,396	208,77,216
Do. do. do. at Branches.	44,90,115	38,18,041
Other Deposits	149,87,738	137,38,342
Post Bills	33,310	39,845
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,62,682	5,88,523
	Rs. 476,09,441	475,61,967
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	75,34,092	77,97,194
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	58,93,735	64,88,567
Loans, on Security of do. do.	16,84,324	16,62,225
Current Accounts, overdrawn	21,884	17,223
Bills Discounted	70,79,925	78,46,508
Stamps	5,230	6,143
Head Office " Rs. 4,39,32		
Amount applied in reduction " 39,0,0	4,34,932	4,34,932
Bullion	9,45,970	10,18,971
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,77,385	5,16,329
Cash and Currency Notes	220,47,390	217,93,927
	Rs. 476,09,441	475,61,967

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 28th August, 7-42 AM.—French Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th Aug., 8-20 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 26th Aug., 3-22 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 28th Aug., 12-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—28TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th August, 10-38 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th August, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 28th August, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th August, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M of the 27th to 9 P.M. of the 28th August is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 17	0 4
" Calcutta	5 41	0 3
" Madras	1 25	0 5

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 28th Aug, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·000, rainfall 10 cents.

VINGORLA, 28th Aug, 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 39 cents.

MANGALORE, 28th Aug, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 82, rainfall 58 cents.

TUTICORIN, 28th Aug, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west south-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·845.

CARWAR, 28th Aug, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 78, barometer 29·86, rainfall 26 cents.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST.)

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—There was very slight rain in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The rice, jowaree, &c., crops were in middling condition. The sowing operations were retarded for want of rain. The state of public health was reported to be good.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was fairly good in the southern and western talookas, but in the northern and eastern talopkas it was very deficient. The state of matters in the Sawurgaum and Nandgaum talookas was very bad, as the fall of rain had not been sufficient to permit of sowing operations being carried on; and in the Malligaum and Baglan talookas matters were even worse, and the fields were all still unsown. Unless rain fall speedily in considerable quantities there would be no chance even of a fair crop. The state of public health was good. Cholera continued to prevail slightly in the talookas of Dindoree, Sinnur and Egutpoora, and a few cases of cattle disease were reported from the Chandore talooka, Jykherra petta.

A TRAGEDY AT KUNDOORNA.

WE learn from Rajcote, by a letter dated 25th inst., that a great sensation was created at that place by the arrival on that day, in the Agency compound, of two carts freighted with the dead bodies of five men, Grassias of the village Peepundee under H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur. It appears that these unfortunate men were shot dead, and five others mortally wounded, by order of the Nuggur authorities of village Kundoorna, owing to some disputes regarding boundaries. We are informed that none of these unfortunate men nor any of the villagers of Peepundee were armed, and the fact of the Nuggur people having rushed upon and butchered such a large number of these inoffensive people, shows premeditation on their part and a reckless abuse of their powers towards helpless Grassias, who are powerless to resist the encroachments of their chiefs. An investigation into the circumstances connected with this tragedy is going on.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have the pleasure at last to announce that a Rifle Meeting on a grand scale will be held at Poona on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ultimo, when a great number of prizes will be offered for competition to the army and to all comers. The whole prospectus appears to be got up carefully and elaborately, somewhat, indeed we may say entirely, on the Wimbledon system. The rules and regulations for the meeting would appear from their succinctness to be a bar against after disputes. The conditions under which the various matches are to be competed for are clearly expressed, and the entrance fees are low. We have long advocated the establishment of such a contest, to take place annually for Western India; but from causes beyond the control of those who ardently longed for and earnestly tried to inaugurate such a meeting, it has hitherto been a failure. There are 10 matches open to the army only, and there are 14 matches open for all comers; the latter competitions embracing distances from 100 to 800 yards, so that men having specialities for long or short distances can indulge their taste. One of the competitions is named the Merchant's Prizes; the prizes for which will depend on the gifts of the merchants of Poona and Bombay, and we trust they will come forward in a liberal manner and support the meeting.

Another contest, the "Rifle Oaks," is open to those persons who may subscribe two rupees and upwards to the general funds of the meeting, to the shooting for which there will doubtlessly be much interest attached. The meeting is under the auspices of Major General Grant, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army; Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regiment N. L. I. is president of the committee, and Captain Waring, the Chief Inspector of Musketry, is honorary secretary and treasurer, to whom all monies should be paid and all applications for prospectuses or tickets from persons outside the army should be made. The meeting will be held on the Rifle Ranges at Wanowrie, and the shooting will commence at 6-30 A.M. and end at gun-fire at noon, will recommence at 2 P.M. and will end at 6 P.M. each day.

In conclusion, we heartily commend the rifle gathering to the notice of the public at large, and trust it will meet with liberal support and encouragement from all; and we would recommend the amalgamation of the Club known as the Western India Rifle Association with that of the present meeting, as we feel confident that by the time the next arrives the members of that institution should awake from their lethargy and recommence anew. It will redound more to their credit to amalgamate themselves with an institution, which we feel sure, although yet in its infancy, will eventually become the Rifle Association of Western India; than to join themselves, as proposed at their annual meeting last year, to the Association of Northern India, whose place of meeting is so very remote.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 48s. N., long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 26th August.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·864	in.
Temperature of the Air	79·8	"
Wet bulb Thermometer	75·5	"
Dew Point	73·8	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·819	"
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·1	"
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	83·7	"
Minimum do. do.	77·3	"
General direction of wind, W, WNW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	291	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0	28
Registered between 1st January and 26th August 1871	25	56
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 27th August.	25	84

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 48s. N., long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 27th August.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·861	in.
Temperature of the Air	79·2	"
Wet bulb Thermometer	75·5	"
Dew Point	73·8	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·844	"
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·9	"
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	83·7	"
Minimum do. do.	77·3	"
General direction of wind, W, WNW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	291	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0	28
Registered between 1st January and 27th August 1871	25	84
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 28th August.	26	12

THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

WE have before us a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Registration, containing detailed instructions regarding the taking of the census. The comparatively elaborate form at first prescribed, has, as we noticed some days since, been foregone; and, instead of the census being taken in one day, "all that is absolutely necessary, is, that the inmates of every house and boat in Bengal should be counted some time between the 1st November and the 1st March." The particulars to be entered in the returns are the names of all males over twelve years of age, their religion or caste, their race or tribe, their occupation, the number of females over twelve years of age, and the number of children under twelve years. The Thannah will ordinarily be taken as the unit according to which village returns will be grouped; and the time for taking the census in each division will be settled by the Commissioner in consultation with the Registrar-General. The Director of Public Instruction is to be directed that his department will be expected to help, and schoolmasters will probably be employed as enumerators, the boys getting a holiday while the operation lasts. In England this arrangement would go far to make the census popular, or at all events to disabuse the rising generation of any narrow-minded objections to it; but we are not quite sure that the Bengali schoolboy cares much about holidays. No Government servant, zemindar, patwaree, or the like, is to receive any remuneration for his trouble in taking the census, which will certainly not tend to render the duty an acceptable one.

In a census taken in this way it is plainly impossible to get an accurate return of travellers. The arrangements for their enumeration seem as good as could be devised under the circumstances, and altogether, no doubt, the census will give a better rough notion of the population than we have hitherto obtained. But even approximate accuracy is out of the question.—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 26th August, compared with the statement issued on the 19th August :—

LIABILITIES.	19th Aug.	26th Aug.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of 10,000 do. do. of Rs. 100 do. do. ..... " 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	209,65,396	208,77,216
Do. do. do. at Branches.	44,90,115	38,18,041
Other Deposits	149,87,738	137,38,342
Post Bills	33,310	39,845
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,62,682	5,88,523
	Rs. 476,09,441	475,61,967
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	75,34,092	77,97,194
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	58,93,735	64,88,567
Loans, on Security of do. do.	16,84,324	16,62,225
Current Accounts, overdrawn	21,884	17,223
Bills Discounted	70,79,925	78,46,508
Stamps	5,230	6,143
Head Office " Rs. 4,39,32		
Amount applied in reduction " 39,0,0	4,34,932	4,34,932
Bullion	9,45,970	10,18,971
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,77,385	5,16

to make adequate provision for the younger branches of the Royal Family, without making special application to the House.

Sir W. Lawson—The savings out of the Crown revenues.

Mr. Gladstone—That was to say, the hon. baronet assumed that the economies practised had been so large as to enable the Queen to dispense with the necessity of applying to Parliament. Upon that point he might, perhaps, help his hon. friend right, by showing him that there was not that difference between the present and the past expenditure of Her Majesty and of the Court which might naturally be supposed. Going back to the state of things as existing before the death of the lamented Prince Consort, his hon. friend would probably admit that there was not at that time the slightest probability of such savings being effected as to dispense with the necessity of applying to Parliament for a provision for the Royal Princes. Although unhappily Her Majesty had not been able to reside in London as much as all her subjects wished, and she herself would have desired, yet there had been given at Buckingham Palace many entertainments, which had required proportionately a much larger expenditure than would have been necessary if the Court had been stationary in London. In fact, the difference between the present expenditure of the Court and what it was before the death of the Prince Consort was very small as compared with the total sum, and would not admit of such a change as his hon. friend seemed to suppose. The hon. and gallant member opposite had adverted to a subject which arose spontaneously in the minds of all (hear), but he had used one expression on which he would venture to comment. The hon. and gallant gentleman had said that if Her Majesty were to appear more in view of the community he was sure she would gather again to her the hearts of all her people. He did not in the least degree quarrel with the spirit which had prompted that expression, but he ventured to say that Her Majesty had never lost those hearts. (Hear, hear.) The sentiments of respect, grateful affection, and loyalty for the exemplary discharge of duty, which were founded on a long experience of the personal qualities of the Queen in every function of royalty, had undergone no change, and the feeling of regret to which the hon. and gallant gentleman had given expression, and in which he doubtless carried with him the sympathy of many members of the House, was not really a feeling which proved that the Queen had lost the hearts of her people, but grew out of the very fact that she possessed them, and that it was out of the truth and strength of those affections which made the people desirous that the Queen should come among them. (Hear, hear.) He was sure the hon. and gallant gentleman would have observed with satisfaction that during the present year Her Majesty had felt herself able to undertake a greater number of public duties, which placed her in view of the people, than had been the case for some years past, and he ventured to express the conviction that, while no one would wish the Queen to go beyond the performance of such duties as her health and strength would permit her to fulfil, it would be the earnest desire of Her Majesty to comply at all times with the wishes of her people by undertaking to discharge every function of a public character which she should find herself able to perform. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alderman Lawrence could not omit to notice one expression of the Premier's because he did not think that the votes for the Crown should depend on what the Crown lands produced. He was confident that the people of this country would always provide the amount that was necessary to maintain the honour and dignity of the Crown without regard to whether the revenue of the Crown lands increased or diminished. If this question were discussed, he could prove that the largest portion of that revenue was entirely due to the improvements that had been effected in the metropolis, and it was an illusion to say that if Hyde Park were let on building leases a larger income would be derived.

The bill was then read a second time.

NATIONAL DEFENCE AND ARMY ORGANISATION.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

SIR,—Notwithstanding all that has been said and written during the last few months upon National Defence and Army Organisation, no very definite conclusions appear to have been yet established, and even such as exist seem in some respects erroneous.

The prevalent tone of public opinion seems to be, that wars for the future will be made on a great scale, and will be suddenly undertaken without previous warning; that we should therefore maintain large forces for our own safety, and to preserve our due influence in Europe. There is also, apparently, a very general notion that we are deficient of *materiel*, and that our army is defective in organisation, in numbers, and in intelligent preparation. My experience does not confirm the major part of these views, so far as they relate to the defences of the United Kingdom, although I believe that our military arrangements require certain reforms.

The great Continental Powers of Europe feel themselves called upon to keep vast masses of soldiers ready for the field, because their frontiers are open and contiguous to each other for long distances, and are often, in fact, mere geographical lines of demarcation; and therefore the ambition or the warlike propensities of one compel the rest for their safety, to arm heavily. And no doubt the modern means of rapid communication of orders by the telegraph, and of concentration of men and *materiel* by railway, do give great facilities for entering on a campaign, and for the sudden movements of great armies. Our insular position, however, very much neutralises all these powers of concentration and quick movements so far as attack on our shores is concerned. We hold a powerful position in Europe and in the world, not on account of the number or the numerical strength of our army, but on account of our great maritime power, our colonial and foreign possessions, the freedom of our institutions, and partly, we may hope, from the energy and enterprise of our national character.

In considering the danger of a possible invasion of this country, we should always bear in mind the great difficulties inherent to all expeditions across the sea. The Crimean expedition is a striking instance in point. Those who were engaged in the arrangements connected with it are aware that the assembling of the ships and their preparation—more especially those for the cavalry, artillery, and munitions of war—and the necessary raths for disembarkation, occupied many anxious weeks; preparations which were notorious, and could not be concealed.

In the voyage from Varna to the Crimea the Allies were favoured with fine weather, they were not attacked by the enemy's fleet, and the disembarkation was equally quiet and unopposed. A moderate gale would have dispersed the ships, and even a slight attack might have thrown the whole into confusion, and have disconcerted our plans. Every thoughtful person present at the time was struck with the helplessness of a great crowd of transports laden with men, horses, guns, and stores.

Favoured in every respect, the French and English only succeeded in landing 50,000 men with proportionate field artillery. Even after our landing on an open beach, and when we were without any base of operations, the Russians did not fire a shot or attempt opposition, otherwise the expedition might then have been exposed to danger of failure. The successful landing in the Crimea, therefore, by no means bears out the view that the operation is one which can be hastily undertaken or easily accomplished.

With regard to this country, for many years after the great war which terminated at Waterloo, our defensive arrangements both by land and sea fell to a very low, and, what now appears to us to have been, a dangerous condition. In the celebrated correspondence between Sir John Burgoyne and the late Duke of Wellington in 1846, it was pointed out that our standing army at home did not exceed 30,000 men; that the militia were not embodied; that our dockyards and harbours were feebly defended; that militia stores were deficient, and the field-artillery reduced to a skeleton. On the other hand, France, at that very time, had, it was stated, at least 150,000 men always ready for the field. She had a fleet almost as numerous as our own, and a long line of coast, with numerous harbours, great and small, in comparative proximity to our shores; steam, moreover, had to a certain extent bridged the Channel. Sir John Burgoyne pointed out that the temporary loss of our command at sea was therefore possible, and that in such an event an invasion under such circumstances was probable. The Duke considered that the French could readily land 40,000 men provided with artillery.

Our condition and state of preparation are, however, more satisfactory now than in those days. The regular troops at home amount to 100,000 men; we have 135,000 militia, and 170,000 volunteers; and shall shortly have 336 field-guns manned, horsed, and equipped, which is almost double the amount we have had at any time since the Waterloo. Whether as regards the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, or the guns, ammunition, and equipments generally, the field-artillery of this country can, in my opinion, compare favourably with that of any other nation. The establishments of the individual batteries are on a more liberal scale than is usual in time of peace with other Powers, and there is a depot of about 2,600 men to supplement them in time of war. We have upwards of 7,000 garrison gunners for the fortresses, besides 15,000 militia and 37,000 volunteer artillerymen: so that, with respect to this particular branch of the army, and one which is so especially important for defensive purposes, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on our position, as compared with that of 1846. Again, without dwelling on the present condition of France, it is, I think, evident that our nearest neighbour will not, for many years, be so predominant in Europe, and will not possess the same aggressive power as heretofore. It may perhaps be argued that if France is weaker, Prussia or other Powers will be proportionately stronger; but as a matter of fact, the very geographical position of France, her long line of coast with its numerous harbours—none of them fortified, and in such close comparative proximity to our own—affords her facilities such as no other nation can possess; indeed, of late years, when the invasion of England has been discussed, it has almost always been considered, and very naturally, that the danger would lie in that direction. The difficulties of maritime expeditions increase rapidly according to the distance to be traversed, especially in rough northern seas.

I therefore look upon an invasion of England without considerable previous warning as an impossibility. It would at all events require a total defeat of our naval for before an enemy could approach our shores, and when we consider the numbers and efficiency of our ships, and the power of their magnificent armaments, it is assuming a great deal to suppose that they could be driven from the sea. The armaments of all our ships both in commission and in reserve are complete in guns, carriages, ammunition, and stores.

As regards our home defences, the modern fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, Portland, Dover, the mouths of the Thames and Medway, and of other places, are approaching completion after ten years of labour. These great works are now receiving their armaments, and those armaments are probably the most powerful in the world, and are rapidly progressing. No doubt much remains to be done with respect to the numerous and important commercial ports and rivers, but the manufacture of heavy guns is proceeding with vigour, and with the great means of our arsenal in the production of ordnance and ammunition, it is a question more of money than of anything else. We should also bear in mind that the development of the new auxiliary defence by torpedoes adds considerable facilities for protecting our harbours and rivers. The necessary arrangements connected with them are now in hand; they can be applied to any position, and do not require long to mature; so that, combined with land armaments and with the assistance of small gunboats, we ought to feel certain of being able to close the entrance of every harbour and creek on the coast to a hostile fleet. We have ample supplies of military stores; and in all that relates to the production of *materiel* of war, we are, in my opinion, better prepared now than at any period within my recollection.

I have dwelt somewhat at length on the difficulties of maritime expeditions and of landing on an enemy's coast, because the great and singular advantages of our insular position appear to me to have been somewhat overlooked in the late discussions, and because I am anxious to show that a sudden and unforeseen invasion of this country is impossible. Should an enemy break through our blockade of his ports and succeed in defeating our fleets, and, favoured with fair weather, approach our coasts, even then we have the power, by means of land batteries, gunboats, and torpedoes, of preventing his entering our harbours, and of forcing him to the hazardous attempt of landing on an open beach, and entering on a campaign without a base of operations. It is at such a critical juncture that the Militia and Volunteer Artillery might be expected to prove useful auxiliaries to the Royal Artillery, not only with the heavy ordnance in our coast batteries, but also with movable guns of position. At all hazards the enemy should be attacked on landing.

No doubt it is possible that in spite of every effort on our part such a contingency may arise, and then the struggle must be fought out on land. Still it must be carried on on terms advantageous to us in every way. The enemy, comparatively limited in numbers, weak in artillery, [illegible] confusion. On the other hand we have the most [illegible] communication, the railways and [illegible] certainly, under these circumstances, if we retain any of our ancient courage and determination, we ought to be able to defeat such a rash attempt, and to drive our foes back into the sea.

There seems to be a general impression that our main arsenal at Woolwich is very open to attack, and that we should therefore maintain another more inland. To this argument I demur. Now that the great forts on the Thames at and below Gravesend are approaching completion, some of them being already armed, and considering that the river itself is a difficult one in parts for large vessels, and considering also how easy it is to close it with lines of torpedoes, Woolwich, under these circumstances, appears to me as safely as it is conveniently placed. We have depots of guns, ammunition, and stores also at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Weedon, and other places.

As regards manufacture, Messrs. Armstrong at Newcastle, Sir J. Whitworth & Co. at Manchester, and other firms, are capable, in case of need, of turning out guns and munitions rapidly, in large quantities; consequently, there seems no necessity to incur the expense of a second manufacturing arsenal. Our policy in this matter has been, to maintain our private establishments and to encourage the trade; and this seems as sound in principle as it is economical to the State.

With respect to the position of our depots, it should always be borne in mind that we are a great maritime Power, that we have to supply the navy with guns and munitions of war, and that our chief land defences are on the coast, and our depots should be placed accordingly. In short, we should adapt our arrangements to the requirements of the service, and not provide for imaginary campaigns in the heart of England when our natural defences lie elsewhere. Not only that, but, for all foreign expeditions, it is essential that our depots should be at hand; therefore, for offensive or defensive purposes, we should keep our strength and our munitions near the coast, because it is the point of departure for foreign war, and the strongest line for national defence. Our exceptionally fortunate position renders it unnecessary for us to map out the country into districts and to maintain large *corps d'armée*, as in reality we have no neighbours—we stand apart on the ocean. The requirements of an army for home defence, in all that relates to supplies, camp equipage, and transport, are of a very modified character, as compared to those of troops engaged in a distant campaign in a hostile country. But, on the other hand, in entering on a foreign war, we have always at the commencement to encounter the special difficulties of transporting our troops with all their *impedimenta* across the seas, and we must therefore make our arrangements accordingly.

Passing now to the next portion of the subject, and in considering what should be the organisation of our forces, and in comparing it with that of other nations, it is to be observed that the duties required of our troops are more varied, and in many respects more onerous, than those of others, and our system cannot consequently be so simple.

The great military Powers of Europe have one main object in view—namely, to protect themselves from powerful neighbours; the whole of their army is at home; their military systems, therefore, are devoted to the creation of the largest possible army at the smallest cost, and to be ready in the shortest time.

Our circumstances, however, are different. In the first place, our insular position gives us considerable advantages so far as home defence is concerned, and renders unnecessary the colossal arrangements considered essential by the Continental Powers; and therefore, were our responsibilities limited to the protection of the United Kingdom, our military organisation might be simple and cheap. We could adopt the Prussian or some similar plan, so far as required, and feel secure. But, on the other hand, our colonial possessions and our empire of India require a large number of troops to protect them; in fact, at present we have 80,000 men abroad, three-fourths of whom are in the East.

These troops are so dispersed over the world that they cannot be relied on for assistance at home in case of need; and the very distance of our foreign dependencies, especially of India, renders it impossible to adopt altogether the cheap and efficient short-service plan, and therefore our whole army system is complicated and overborne by the nature of our empire.

There are many officers who, perceiving the great difficulties of reconciling these somewhat conflicting varieties of duty, are disposed to cut the matter short by creating two separate and distinct armies—the one for permanent duty in India, the other for home defence. There are, however, great objections to this proposal. An army of the English soldiers, permanently localised in the country and climate such as India, far away from English associations, and ever resident amidst inferior Eastern races, is apt to become turbulent in spirit and lax in discipline, and these defects in time become chronic. Those who are best acquainted with the circumstances connected with the dissolution of the local European army in India, in 1859, would be able to urge strong reasons against the renewal of such a system. But there are other and still greater objections. The distinguishing features of the English army have been its love of enterprise and its varied experience from service in all quarters of the globe. The army has, in this respect, been imbued with the national character, and both officers and men have derived great advantages from the various and enlarged nature of their duties. To create a local army for India would cut off our forces from their widest field of enterprise in the East; and it may be feared that if the home army were to be limited to the defence of these islands, it would be found, after a few years, to have dwindled away into a mere lifeless local militia, without ambition or experience, and would probably be unprepared and ignorant in the hour of need.

The chief defects of our present military arrangements, as regards men, appear to consist, not so much in deficiency of numbers as in want of unity and elasticity of system. The army, the militia, the pensioners, and the volunteers, have all distinct organisations, and instead of being parts of one whole, are rivals, and in a degree almost antagonistic to each other, both in feeling and in fact; and there is no sufficient trained reserve.

The army consists of men regularly trained, enlisted for service all over the world, passing most of their time abroad. The militia is only available for home, or occasionally in war for colonial duties. It is not permanently embodied, the men are but partially trained, and the officers, as a rule, are not professional soldiers.

The volunteers, though patriotic in spirit, are hardly soldiers in the strict sense of the word; they are civilians, under arms occasionally, subject to no military law, and generally without professional leaders. It is sometimes proposed that in their organisation they should approach to a certain extent the Prussian system, whereas in reality they are precisely the reverse, the Prussian soldiers having to undergo three years' training, the service being compulsory, the discipline strict, and the officers all professional.

The militia and the volunteers may be looked upon as auxiliaries more or less useful, but at present they are not, in the ordinary sense, reserves for the army. The volunteers are of course out of the question in this respect; and although the militia give men in certain numbers to the line, the doing so is justly considered an injury to the former force. The one is a rival, not a reserve, to the other.

Whether the militia and the volunteers be considered as reserves or auxiliaries to the regulars, or whatever relation they may be supposed to hold, the organisation, taken as a whole, is the reverse of that which obtains in Continental armies. With us the old soldiers stand in the first line, then the partially-trained men, then the armed civilians; whereas in the Continental armies the new levies come first, and so on, each reserve being composed of older men than the one before it; and this seems a more natural order of things.

At present, owing to the absence of reserves, the army and the militia, in the event of augmentation, both go to the same source—that is, to the open market—for recruits. If the increase is a large one, the men are not obtained for months, and even then they have to be drilled before they are fit for war; in fact, with the militia, the annual training is so short that they never become efficient. It is evident, therefore, that what we require is unity and elasticity of system; our forces at present constitute a disjointed structure of armed men without cohesion, and the result is a vast expenditure, and but little real efficiency, except in part of the regular forces. Each body of men should be a reserve to the other, so that when an augmentation is required, the Secretary of State for War ought to feel that he has the power at once, without unduly calling out the numbers required, not of recruits, but of trained soldiers.

In short, we require an army composed of men who have to perform two different duties—the one for home defence, for the protection of India, the colonies, and for foreign wars. The first may be men of short service, but with the other it is impossible.

It appears to me that we might accomplish our double object by making the militia the basis of the whole; enlisting a certain proportion of the population annually for short service, sending them home when their education is sufficiently complete—say at the end of twelve months—calling them out afterwards for short summer drills; and out of this home army allowing volunteers for the line. The regular forces should have no other means of obtaining recruits. Each regiment of militia, properly officered, should be the depot battalion of its fellow in the line, to which the old soldiers would return and form a second reserve. This would at once produce unity of feeling and of system, would make the army popular by localising its interests, and would put an end to the present regimental depots and to rival recruiting.

I merely sketch out this plan as a simple and cheap solution of a great difficulty. It is one which has been advocated, to a certain extent, by Lord Monck,* Lord Sandhurst, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir William Russell, and others.

Lord Sandhurst, in a recent speech in the House of Lords, said:—

"He would suggest that the age at which the militia recruit should be reckoned should be 18, as in the line recruit 21. That regulation would at least get rid of the evil of which the officers complained—namely, the competition which now existed for the same class of men for both services. At the end of every training season the Secretary for War would declare what number of young men were required to fill vacancies in the army for that year, and he would then call for volunteers from the militia regiments to fill the vacancies in the line regiments. It must be understood that any man thus coming from the militia into the line must have completed his 20th year."

Sir William Russell, in a debate in the House of Commons, said:—

"Our present experience in recruiting for the army and militia proved that there would be no difficulty in raising 50,000 men annually. He thought the best course to pursue would be to enlist men for the militia in the first instance, and draft them into the army afterwards."

Again, he writes on 10th May:—

"Three years is unnecessarily long for the training of a soldier for the army of defence; one year would be amply sufficient, after which he would return to his civil occupation, being available for those services when required. Three years not long enough for the duties required from a professional soldier in a very small standing army, such as we ought to maintain.

"The militia, supplied by voluntary enlistment, annually, of an embodied militia of 50,000 men, as a training school for one year for the whole military force of the country, would admit of a reduction of 50,000 men in the effective force. Under such a my proposed scheme, the sum required annually would be very considerably less than the present army estimates, at the same time that the militia and the army and volunteers would preserve would consist of more than double the number of men provided by the Government plan, and their efficiency would be very greatly increased."

General Sir Robert Walpole, in a letter to the *Times*, 3d February 1871, writes:—

"The militia is the proper reserve for the army; it should be the feeder for the line, but it is not so. Indeed it is a detriment, as it monopolises the men required for the army, and holds them fast when they are required for active service. It is well known, as Sir William Mansfield states in his letter to Lord Elcho, recently published in the *Times*, that difficulties are thrown in the way of the men in the militia volunteering for the line, notwithstanding that the men are willing to volunteer.

"The remedy for this is the fusion of the militia with the army. Every battalion of infantry should have a militia regiment annexed to it, the former for active service, the latter to form a depot and reserve to it.

"The headquarters of the reserve and depot battalion should be permanently established in its own county, not in the county town, but in cantonments in its neighbourhood.

"The men who id be enlisted for service at home and abroad in the militia regiment. The colonel of the regiment should draw annually, or oftener if necessary, by volunteering, the number of men required to complete the service battalion."

The original intention of George III., in giving regiments county denominations in 1782, was to promote recruiting by creating local and mutual attachments; and as long ago as 1809, Sir Harry Calvert, the then adjutant-general, advocated a system very similar to that now proposed.

It is, in my opinion, somewhat difficult to reconcile the efficient and economical administration of an army with Parliamentary government as at present conducted, and with what are usually called free institutions.

The army is annually discussed, and its administration and numbers canvassed every year in the House of Commons by members, the great majority of whom, from their avocations, are not well fitted for such investigations. This arrangement is unfavourable to unity of system. Constant interference in details almost paralyses the administrative departments; personal interests and political considerations also enter largely into the debates, and the tendency of modern legislation has been to diminish the official representation of the army in Parliament. For instance, in the year 1829, when the Duke of Wellington was Prime Minister, and when the army and ordnance estimates combined only amounted to £7,750,000, the army was officially represented in Parliament as follows:—

Secretary of State, War, and Colonies—The Right Honourable Lieutenant-General Sir George Murray, G.C.B.

Commander-in-Chief—Lord Hill, G.C.B.

The Master-General of the Ordnance—Lord Beresford, G.C.B.

The Secretary at War—The Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

The Clerk of the Ordnance—The Right Honourable Spencer Perceval.

Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance—Lord Edward Somerset.

Surveyor-General of the Ordnance—Major-General Sir Henry Fane, K.C.B.

Principal Storekeeper of Ordnance—Colonel Trench.

The Clerk of Deliveries of Ordnance—General Phipps.

Secretary to the Master-General—Lord Downes.

Treasurer of the Ordnance—William Holmes, Esq.

The Paymaster-General of the Forces—The Right Honourable J. Calcraft.

The Judge Advocate-General—The Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, Bart.

One favourite argument in the House of Commons is, that the defence of this country is but an affair of money—a matter of insurance. This is a great error. No amount of mere money can stand in the place of that personal service which is incumbent on every man. Golden shields will never save a country. We want more soldiers, and then we shall require less money. In North Germany about 100,000 are trained yearly, and the estimates in 1867 were estimated to be 9½ millions; whereas with us only 15,000 were raised in the same time for the army, and our estimates in that year exceeded £14,000,000. It may be true that the Prussian system, in requiring so many from the pursuits of civil life, is equally costly in the end. Conscription doubtless consists in obtaining the services of men below their market value, but then they obtain what they require—namely, soldiers sufficient for national defence, and all our efforts will be rendered nugatory. This is the important question which the people of this country have to consider, and to be prepared to respond to.

The late events in France, and the great defeats which the French have sustained, are striking evidences of what I have stated. Although it is now the fashion to discredit the arrangements in that country, we should bear in mind that their military system is one which, in former years, led them constantly to victory; that in its main features it was still in force when the crash came; consequently, we must seek elsewhere for the cause of the sudden collapse, which seems due far more to the degradation and loss of virtue of the people generally, than to mere military defects. The army fell with the nation.

There are three main principles on which all successful armies must be formed—civil discipline, and professional leaders. The first is the training of the body. Men who aspire to be soldiers must not only be well drilled to the use of their arms, to rapid movements and hard marching, but they must be content to sleep in the open air, to live occasionally upon rough, scanty, badly-cooked food, and in every respect to submit cheerfully to exposure and privations. The second is the training of the mind, and is far more difficult of acquirement. Soldiers, to be really such, must be content to sacrifice their personal and political liberties, and, in silence and cheerfulness, to submit to the superior will of their commanding officers. Those iron rules are absolute, and can never be relaxed; they are the basis of all success.

But, above all, it is necessary that armed men should be commanded by experienced professional leaders. A man who aspires to lead others must know more, dare more—say, and have suffered more—than they. He must be one to whom his men can look up with confidence, and with a feeling that he is able to lead them to victory, and, what is still more difficult, to save them in defeat. Armed men without such a leader will rarely gain a victory, and a disaster will rarely result in the total dispersion of a mob of men with muskets. These principles are eternal. They have been the foundation of successful armies since the creation, and will continue to be so to the end. Each one can judge for himself how far they form the basis of our present military arrangements, and how far the nation generally is prepared to acquiesce in them. There are many who fear that a large number of the people in this country are gradually giving themselves up to luxury and pleasure, while others are completely absorbed in the selfish pursuit of wealth. If this be so in any great degree, our national character will assuredly deteriorate, and the army cannot be maintained in efficiency. If we continue to be brave, enterprising, and modest, as of yore, then the country is in no danger; but if, on the other hand, we become lazy, frivolous, and effeminate, and if we live chiefly for the pleasure of heaping up money, then it may be relied on that no army organisation, however perfect, will be sufficient to save us in the day of peril, should it come.

JOHN ADYE,
Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery.

London, July 1871.

* Speech in the House of Lords, 23rd April 1869.

THE AGINCOURT COURT-MARTIAL.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 29.

THE Court-martial on Captain Henry Hamilton Beamish, Lieutenant Charles Edward Bell, and Staff-Commander John Ellis Knight for negligently stranding the Agincourt on the Pearl Rock on the 1st of July was resumed, for the fourth time, on Saturday, the 29, on board the Royal Adelaide, guardship, at Devonport, Port Admiral Sir Henry John Codrington, K.C.B., presiding, and all the other officers composing the Court being present.

Mr. Pegge, barrister, instructed by Mr. R. W. Ford, solicitor, of Portsmouth, again appeared as Captain Beamish's friend.

Rear-Admiral Willmot called and re-examined.

By Captain Fellowes—At the time of your leaving the deck before the ship struck, did you observe any instance of the want of attention you have stated the prisoners were guilty of?—Admiral Wilmot.—No.

Are the Court to understand that the whole of that want of attention was during the 20 minutes prior to the ship striking?—Yes; as I considered it was during those 20 minutes that the ship was running into the greatest danger.

I presume you did not think when you left the deck the ship was running into the greatest danger?—I did not think so, because I was not aware of her proximity to the shoal.

Will you state for the information of the Court what you would have done if you had remained on deck during that time?—I should have been guided by the report of the Captain or Staff-Commander, and perhaps by my own observation; and, in the event of my being told that the ship's course was likely to run on certain rocks, I should have immediately, without reference to the Vice-Admiral, have desired the ship to go on at full speed with the helm hard astarboard and stand towards the port line.

Supposing the Captain and Staff-Commander did not bring to your notice the close proximity of the ship to the Pearl Rock, what would you have done then?—Probably I should have said nothing, but have been guided by my own observations.

What is the subject of the Pearl Rock alluded to by you in any conversation with either of the prisoners on that morning?—No.

By Captain Jones—Taking into consideration the position of the ship, did you consider any responsibility rested upon you with regard to conducting the starboard division?—As far as regards her bearings and distances from the Agincourt, but not as regards the course laid down by the Commander-in-Chief.

By Lieutenant Bell—Will you state to the Court whether you are generally satisfied with the care with which I generally carry out my duties, more especially as regards station-keeping?—I consider Lieutenant Bell a most diligent and attentive officer, usually calling out the leaning his duties in keeping the station and everything else connected with his duties as officer of the watch, and am greatly satisfied with his conduct in every way.

Will not Mr. Walter Kiddle, Commander of the Minotaur, said,—I had charge of navigating the squadron under the Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief on July 1. In finding the position of the Minotaur between the time of weighing from Gibraltar and the striking of the Agincourt on the Pearl, I took frequent bearings of Europa Point, the masts of Her Majesty's ship Inconstant, and the Carnaro Point. On approaching the Pearl Rock I took Garcia and Carnaro Points in line with a bearing of Europa, and the position of the Minotaur at 10-45 is exactly confirmed by that of the Monarch, which is placed in our chart by Captain Aynsley and initialed by him. He also gave me an attested copy of the Monarch's log, with a round of bearings.

By the President—Were those bearings successively marked on the chart at the time?—All were marked down in succession, and rubbed off as another one came on.

Was there any record kept of those bearings?—None except the last bearing.

Would not the approach of these two points to being in line point out imminent danger to the squadron, unless the tower of Gualmasi was kept well open of the outer rocks of Acebuche Point, which is the outermost danger to the southward of the Pearl, according to the Admiralty Sailing Directions?—The clearing mark was so far open from the Minotaur as to be of no service whatever, and where the Agincourt's mast was also open. We also told in the Sailing Directions to keep St. Roque open with Cabrita Rock until the other mark comes on mentioned by the President. When I stood on the bridge of the Agincourt, immediately over the spot on which she grounded, I was surprised to see how widely open the town or tower of St. Roque was of Cabrita Rock. Staff-Commander Faulkner, of Her Majesty's ship Hercules, took the angle and gave it to me as 4.22 deg. A simple calculation will show that if you erected a seamark seven-eighths of a mile square on St. Roque, and brought it on or slightly open with Cabrita Rock, you would land a ship exactly where the Agincourt was landed.

Is the Court to understand that the whole of the town of St. Roque was clear of the whole of the rocks off Cabrita, at the position the Agincourt was on shore?—It was clear of the whole.

What was the distance between the Agincourt and the shore at that time?—A little over half a mile by the scales I took.

From the Agincourt, while on shore, was the athwart mark of the Gualmasi Tower in a line with the outer rock off Acebuche Point; was it in line, or shut in or open?—It was nearly open.

The Sailing Directions say that that cross mark is to be kept well open. Did you measure the angle to show how much it was open?—I did not; I only thought about getting the ship off. Staff-Commander Faulkner, of the Hercules, was employed to survey and measure angles.

Are you aware if that particular angle was measured at the time by anybody?—I am not.

What were the latest cross-bearings taken on board the Minotaur before the Agincourt struck?—Certainly not a minute. I only walked from the bridge to the poop when she got ashore.

What were they?—Garcia and Carnaro Points in line and Europa Point N. 59 E. by the standard; deviation, 9-40 E. The correct magnetic bearing was N. 62-40 E.

Had you at that time any bearing of Gualmasi or Acebuche?—I had no bearings. Tarifa mark was so open that with the bearing of Europa I thought the position perfect.

At that time what was the distance between the Agincourt and the Minotaur—I am unable to say except by my position on the chart, as I took no angle.

Did you see any angles taken on board the Minotaur of the Agincourt a short time before she struck?—I saw Commander Faulkner at certain angle immediately after she struck. I would not take one myself, as I wanted to be above suspicion.

Did the Agincourt just before she struck appear to you to be in the usual distance according to order?—She was decidedly outside. I saw it without a sextant. I should say she was seven cables off.

Was she in a line off the beam?—I think she was, but I am not certain.

What was the last course steered by the Minotaur before she reached the position you have marked for her at 10-45 on the chart?—W. S. W. magnetic.

As the officer in charge of the navigation of the squadron and, considering, as you suppose, the Agincourt was seven cables nearer to the Pearl than the Minotaur, what did you consider was the distance the starboard line would have passed the Pearl Shoal?—Two or three cables.

Did you consider that a safe distance for conducting the squadron?—Believing absolutely in the Admiralty Sailing Directions, and in the knowledge of the officers leading the starboard division, I depended on their giving timely notice if anything went wrong, as they thought fit to be out of station. When I steered the course to pass outside the Pearl, as the Agincourt had the danger on her own starboard hand I depended on her strictly keeping station.

Was the lead going on board the Minotaur?—Constantly. Did you get any soundings?—None.

Were the successive courses steered that morning ordered by you on your own arrangement, or by personal directions from the Vice-Admiral?—Proposed by me and sanctioned by the Vice-Admiral.

How did you become first aware of the Agincourt's striking?—When I came on the poop from the bridge I heard the signalman say, "The Agincourt is going astern," and the next moment the signal "Aground" was hoisted.

What was the speed of the Minotaur at that moment—About four knots by log, but she was by the land scarcely moving through the water.

Are you aware there was any current at that time?—I was aware of the current running about E. by N. with a shade on the starboard bow.

How did you find the current when you were on board the Agincourt?—I think about N. E. It was well on the port side when she was aground, but she had then slewed in about four points.

As the current was on your starboard bow, would it have sent you in shore or off shore?—If it was running as I believed it to be it would have set us off shore, and until we steered W. S. W. I am positive it did set us from the shore.

By Admiral Heathcote—Are you, as Staff-Commander and the senior navigating officer of the Vice-Admiral's flagship, doing the duty of what was formerly termed "Master of the Fleet?"—Yes.

Are you not paid an extra 4s. or 5s. per diem while Staff Commander of the flagship for doing the extra work of navigating the whole fleet?—Generally so, but in pilotage water every navigating officer must look after his own ship, as no one can be answerable for the sets of currents or tides, and the Admiralty acknowledge this by paying all navigating officers in the squadron pilotage allowance.

Were you not paid so on the day of the Agincourt grounding?—Yes.

According to the courses ordered to be steered by the Vice-Admiral commanding given by yourself to him as Master of the Fleet, did you not consider the starboard or inshore division were being driven down too close to the Pearl Rock for safety?—I did not.

Were all the usual precautions taken in your ship that should be before a ship has well cleared the land?—I took every precaution in my own department by having a top of a standard compass off, and by having all navigating instruments on the bridge.

Have you ever seen an extra line bent on to the hand lead to be able to get soundings or by what is termed "more up and down line?" Was this tried?—I had three lines fitted on that principle, which are always used on entering ports where the water is deep.

What distance do you think the Minotaur could have run before the angle to the Agincourt was taken after she had grounded?—I should think about a length and a half over the ground.

Do you mean by that a length and a half of the ship only?—That is my meaning.

Then was the signal seen so very quickly after being made by the Agincourt?—I believe it was seen immediately.

Do you take into consideration that the signal might not have been made from the Agincourt within two or three minutes of her grounding?—I judge from her position only.

By Admiral Stewart—How far do you consider the Minotaur was from the Pearl Shoal half an hour before the Agincourt grounded?—I have no cross-bearings to give any real opinion, as the tides were running so strong.

Is the Court to understand that half an hour before the Agincourt grounded you did not know the bearing and distance to the Pearl Rock?—I constantly kept taking cross-bearings, and rubbing out the last as I fixed the ship in a new position.

What distance was the Minotaur from the Pearl Shoal when you knew that the Agincourt was ashore?—Between nine and ten cables by our bearings.

When you proposed the last course steered before the ship struck, was it your intention to pass between nine and ten cables from the Pearl Shoal?—I felt quite satisfied if I passed a mile.

Did you inform the Vice-Admiral that you proposed to pass the Pearl at that distance?—I did not.

Did you tell the Vice-Admiral, the Captain of the ship, or the officer of the watch at what distance you intended the course you proposed to steer would take the ship from the Pearl Shoal?—I did not.

Will that class of questions ask you any question of that nature?—I do not remember either asking.

When was your attention first attracted to the fact that the Agincourt was out of her station and more than four cables from the Minotaur before she struck.

Did you remark it or report it to the Captain or officer of the watch?—I did not. Just at the time the Captain said, "She looks close in." I said "She is, but I think she is not too close."

Why was it necessary to shape the course of the squadron so near the Pearl Shoal as for the ships of one Division when exactly in their station from the Commander-in-Chief to be necessitated passing it within two or three cables?—Our course was shaped to pass 10 cables outside the Pearl, the strength of the current rendering it necessary in my opinion.

Is the Court to understand that you believe the Minotaur made good her courses from the anchorage at Gibraltar to the position from which she observed the Agincourt on the Pearl Shoal, and was not imperceptibly and without your knowledge or observation swept by the current near to the Spanish side of the Straits than you had intended when you shaped your courses than she should be?—She did not make her course good; but I never lost sight of her position for a moment. When first we weighed from Gibraltar the whole were tide-rode with their heads north, the tide at that time running out about S.S.W. and as a half per hour, and we ran out S.S.W. to ½ W. from 8 35 to 9 37 when the first course was shaped, Europa Point bearing E.N.E.

Then, in fact, the ships in squadron were closer to the Spanish side of the Straits than you intended them to be?—No.

Being Master of the Fleet, did you receive any directions from the Vice-Admiral on board the ship in reference to the Pearl Shoal?—None beyond the Admiral saying "Give them room."

By Lord John Hay—Having received those directions from the Vice-Admiral, did you not think it important that the Vice-Admiral should know that the leading ship of the starboard division was, in your opinion, three cables out of station and too far in-shore, and would, consequently, pass as near as two cables from the Pearl Shoal?—I never interfere with the distances of ships unless I believe them to be in positive danger.

Was the Vice-Admiral on deck during the half-hour previous to the Agincourt grounding?—I did not see him, but was on the bridge, and the Admiral always goes on the poop.

By Captain Fellowes—Do you not consider there is considerable difficulty in keeping in exact station ships of the Agincourt class when influenced by strong currents and very light winds, such as you have described?—I do not think you can do anything with them with proper attention, as there is always a small reserve of steam in hand, what is technically called a "spurt."

Do you believe the positions of the Monarch and the Hercules to be correctly laid down at 10 45 and 10 50 respectively on the chart you have produced?—I believe implicitly in the Monarch, from the large number of bearings she had to ascertain her position. I was aware of the Hercules were taken when the helm was being put up to proceed to the assistance of the Agincourt, and therefore I have not so much confidence in them. The head of the Monarch was never altered.

Was the Monarch directly astern of the Minotaur at 10-45 a.m.?—I believe she was exactly in her station.

I observe by measurement the Monarch passed about six cables from the four fathom dotted line on chart produced. What distance did you intend she should be passed?—I intended her to have passed the same distance as ourselves—between nine and ten cables.

By Captain Foley—What object had you in view in altering the course to W. S. W.?—I did not remark, because I was busy with my own ship.

Are you aware that any signal was made to us to keep station that forenoon?—To the best of my belief, no.

Is the Court to understand that you form your opinion that we were out of station just before we struck from estimation and not observation?—Simply from estimation. The course steered by the Monarch laid off in the large chart of the Pearl Rock would sure to have passed the distance of six cables. I did not suggest to the Vice-Admiral or Captain it would have been safer for the Agincourt to proceed at a higher rate of speed. Commander Durrant took angles after the signal was hoisted that the Agincourt was aground. I took no bearing or distances of the Agincourt. The Minotaur's engines not stopped immediately after the signal was given by the Admiral's orders.

Admiral Wellesley, in his report, stated that the Aginc